

1st 2. 1631.

The art of Thriving.

OR,

The plaine path-way to
P R E F E R M E N T.

Together with
The Myserie and Milery
of *Lending and Borrowing.*

As also a Table of the expence
of Time and Money.

Consider it seriously.
Examine it judiciously.
Remember it punctually.
And thrive accordingly.

Published for the common
good of all sorts, &c.
by T. Powel.

LONDON,

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at the signe of the Talbot in Alders-
gate street. 1635.

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To the Reader.



Here is a method
in all arts, and a
mystery, but in
none more then
in the *art of thriving*,
being the very Center to
which all the other arts doe
tend, and for which they were
invented. *Magister artis venter*,
and what is that but Thriving?
Now in the study of this great
art, you must make the world
your Library, and learne to
read men as well as bookes:
and yet not to discourage you
in the whole volume of this

The Epistle

science, you are to turne over be
but three leaves, onely some- ve
what close writ, very hard to me
reade, and when you are once mi
out, can hardly begin againe : of
Times, Trades, and Debts, this exp
is that screw of a three fold st
twinding; for if you screw not rea
your fortunes the right way, as nov
it is in all screwes, you may hy
turne and work your heart out, o
remember but that first : And liq
let me tell you, Time is the wi
hinge of all thriving, Trades quo
are the doores on which good ma
hopes may turn, and stand long of
enough; if Debts those under- vin
mining leavers of husbandry, o b
fling not all off the hooks. Thus for
then thinke with your selfe, to off
Time a businesse well, and to hat
begin

to the Reader.

ver begin businesse in time, is the
ne- very key to the door of prefer-
to ment, and thinke the losse of a
nce minute more dear than the losse
e : of a pound; for certainly of all
his expences, the expence of Time
old is the costliest: which, mindefull
not reader, that thou mayst know
as now, learn to prize and reckon
ay thy time right: for as *Seneca* said
ut, to *Lucilius*, *quem mihi dabis qui*
nd *aliquod pretium tempori ponat?*
he *qui diem estimet? qui intelligat se*
des *quotidie mori*: and therefore that
od made him say in the beginning
ng of the same Epistle to *Lucilius*,
er- *vindica te tibi*, as if a man were
ry, to be revenged upon himselfe
us for hastning his owne death by
to losse of Time. Now therefore
to that thou maist know how to
gin

The Epistle

take and redeeme thy Time. I have here set before thee, a table of each minute of thy life, this is the first leafe, and now I passe to the next, having not time to speake of Time.

2 All men are or would be rich; even the sluggard wisheth, though he hath not: 'Tis easie indeed to covet the top of wit or preferment, but to get up the hill, *hic labor, hoc opus*; there is a businesse indeed! the wayes to thrive are manifold, yet one good is worth all, and in effect is all: onely all the Art is finding and catching it: Could *Archimedes* but have found footing for his Mathematicall instrument, he would have done wonders.

Give

to the Reader.

*Give me but footing where my selfe
may stand,
From their fixt Base I'le hoyst
both sea and land.*

Boldly spoke, and bravely
meant; and questionlesse, if you
could have done the one for
him, he would have perform'd
the other for you: Thinke not,
thrifitie would be, that I by his
example enjoyn the impossibi-
lities, or to build castles in the
ayre, but meerely to shew thee
how out of nothing to produce
something, and thus I apply it.
Could a young man once take
hold or setling in preferment,
where he may but fixe the in-
strument of his hopes, then may
he easily drive the world before
A 4 him,

The Epistle

him, and so mount up to wealth. Now who is able to le-
vell to a beginner the shortest
cut, or score him the very way
to thrive, if he either stand in
his owne light through wilful-
nesse, or cut the throat as it were
of all his hopes, through de-
spaire of better; the foole thus
concluding with himselfe, *He
that's borne under a three-penny
Planet, shall never be worth a
groat.* To him, and to him I de-
dicate not. What should I talke
to such of Promotion? But to
a forward spirit, and a manly
heart, prepared for industry,
and resolved to stand to his
curse in Paradise, I commend
this my Grammar of Trades.
Nor thinke hopefull Reader I
have

to the Reader.

have prefixt a specious title to make the sale more oylie, I would I were dead if I care whether you buy or burne it, onely I would have thee reade and be wise, labour and be rich.

The old Paradox is witty and true. *Quisque sua fortunæ faber.* Every man sits at the very Anvile and forge of his own Fortune-making: now then if you can see to strike the Iron, while it is hot, that is, while time and the hand of Providence hold forth the opportunity, you may make your trade, but if you linger till it be cold, it will cost you another Heate. *Experto mihi credite.* Now therefore that no man may over-slip his Fortunes, or be pussed for want of light

The Epistle

light, to see when it is offered,
or to conduct him forward,
when it is found, Loe here a
Torch held out before him,
pointing the plaine high way to
preferment, in all Professions,
Trades, and Arts, found out by
an old traveller in the Sea of
Experience, *Longis erroribus a-*
ctus, qui mores Hominum, &c.
who now stands after all his
folly, and ruines, a Land-marke,
to the generall good of others.

To the Father and his sonnes,
to the Mother and every Mo-
thers childe, to the Scholler,
the Apprentice, the Navigator,
the Husbandman, the Courtier,
and the Souldier, whether in
hopes or in despaire, standing,
rising, or falling, I bequeath
this

to the Reader.

this my Legacy, my Looking-glasse to promotion, my Grammar of Trades.

3 And since in the voyage to Promotion, Lending is the Rocke, and Borrowing is the Gulfe, I have discovered them both in the end, lest your tender endeavours should tare against the one, or be swallowed up in the other. Farewell, and where you see me, if you meane to Thrive, looke to your selfe.

Thine living and dead,

T. Powel.



The art of Thriving.

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I

AN Introduction to the following discourse with the occasion.

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meanes of Advancement.

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2

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1 The Innes of Court man.

2 The Country Gentleman.

3 The City borrower.

4 Their

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The



The art of Thriving:
OR,
The plaine Path-way
to Preferment.



RINITY Terme
was now en-
ded; For by de-
scription of the
time it could be
no other parcell
of the yeere. In that the Scrive-
ners at *Temple-barr*, had no
imploymment, but writing of
B blanke

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blanke Bonds, and texting of
Bills, for letting of Chambers
in *Chancery-lane*. The Vintners
of *Fleet-street* discharged their
Journey-men; A generall hu-
mility more than usuall possesse
the Cookery of *Ram Alley*. The
Ostlers of *Holborne* had more
than ordinary care to lay up
their Guests bootes, rather for
feare of their slipping out of
Towne, than for any good ob-
servance towards them. And
your Country Attorneys
would no longer by any means
endure the unwholsome ayre
of an Eight-penny Ordinary.
Every one that had wherewith
to discharge his Horse out of
the stable, strove who should
first

The art of Thriving. 3

first be gone. And amongst the rest, my selfe made shift for so much money as wherewith to abate the fury of Mistrisse Overcount mine hostesse, and so I departed likewise.

At the top of *Highgate* hill I overtooke a Gentleman of *Northamptonshire*, riding homeward, whom I well knew; Him I saluted cheerefully, and he received me lovingly. But in travelling together (Mee thought) he was not Master of that mirthful disposition which he was wont to carry along with him to shorten the way betwixt his house and *London*, I gave him to understand, how strange, and notable this alteration

B 2 tion

4 *The art of Thriving.*

tion appeared in him; And
withall desired to know so
much of the occasion thereof
as might bee impartible to a
friend of so small growth. To
which he answered thus; Sir, I
come from *London*, (it is true)
from the Terme (It is certaine
true) from *London* and Terme,
True and certaine in nothing
but expences in all things, yet
I would have you know, that it
is neither the Thunderclap of
dissolving an *Iniunction*, nor the
Doomesday of a *Decree*, nor
Councillers *Fees*, nor Attor-
nies *Bills* in a language able to
fright a man out of his wits, can
proscribe me my wonted mirth.
It is something nearer and dea-
rer

The art of Thriving.

5

rer (my deare friend) that robs
me of that cheere which used
to lift me up into the very
Spheare, where Ioue himselfe
fits to bid al his guests welcome
right heartily.

I remember me of Children,
sixe Sonnes, and three Daugh-
ters, of whom I am the unhap-
py Father. In that, besides the
scars which my unthriftineffe
hath dinted upon their fortunes
the wounds of unequall times,
and a tempestuous age ap-
proching are like to take away
from them all hope of out-li-
ving the low water ebbe of the
evill day all meanes of thriving
by honest paynes, study or in-
dustry are bereft them. The

B 3.

common

6 *The art of Thriving.*

Common upon which industry
should depasture is overlaid,
Numerousnesse spoiles all, and
poverty sels all at an under va-
lue.

In this case (Sir) what can be
advised? Whereunto I thus re-
plied.

Sir, I have heedfully atten-
ded you in the delivery of your
perplexed thoughts, concer-
ning the care which you have
of your children, taking the
true, and even leuell of the de-
clention of arts, the distent of
trades, and trading, the poverty
of all professions, and the di-
stemper, not of ours onely, but
of all Christian clymates at this
present, tending rather to a
more

more contagion in the generall
ayre, then a calmer tempera-
ment (for ought that yet appea-
reth) as for the storminesse of
the sea of state forraigne or do-
mesticke, let us leave the grea-
ter, and lesser vessels that be ex-
posed to it, unto the proper Py-
lates, Masters, and Marriners,
who have the charge to attend
the line, or plye at the tackle,
we are but poore passengers,
and may assure our selves to
partake in their boone voyage,
if they succeed well, as they
may be certaine to suffer in the
same Shipwracke with us, if we
miscarry. I addresse me to give
you the best advise I can touch-
ing the preferment of your sixe

sonnes and three daughters, in manner following.

It is true in most Gentlemen, and very likely in you, as in others, living onely upon the revenue of lands. That the height of their Husbandry amounts to no more than to cleere the last halfe yeeres booking, and borrowing at the rent day. That their credit may hold up and keepe reputation till the next ensuing that againe.

When you dye, the eldest Son claimes the inheritance of what you leave, thanke God, and nature for it, your selfe least of all, and your fatherly providence never a whit.

If you take some course in
your

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your life time to make the rest of your Children some small portions or estates out of the whole of your lands. It is tenne to one but you destroy both him, and them by that meanes.

For the heire commonly striving to uphold the reputation of his Ancestors, He abates nothing of his fathers accustomed expences towards the raising of those portions or estates so deducted. And they, on the other side, presume so much upon the hope thereof, that no profession will fit them. To be a *Minister* (with them) is to be but a *Pedant*. A *Lawyer*, a *mercenarie* fellow. A *Shop-keeper*, a man most subject to the most wonder-

derfull Cracke, and a creature whose welfare depends much upon his Wives well bearing, and faire carriage. What is then to be done?

Surely it would be wished, seeing God and nature hath provided for the eldest, your younger sonnes, and your daughters, especially, being worst able to shift, should be by you provided for in the first place, while your Land is of virgin reputation, while it is chaste, and undishonested by committing of single fornication with Country Creditors, that trade without sheets (that is) by *Pole deed*, onely for saving of costs; or at least, before
it

The art of Thriving. II

it have defiled the bed of its reputation by prostituting to the adulterous imbracings of a Citie Scrivener: But especially, before it grow so impudent, as to lye downe in the Market place, and to suffer every petty Clarke to bring its good name upon Record, and charge it that it was taken in the very fact betweene other mens sheets. As in this Statute, or in that Iudgement: Take heed of that by any meanes. And be sure to match your eldest sonne, when your credit is cryed up to the highest, while your heire is yet in your power to dispose, and will bend to your will, before his blond begin to feeble the heate
of

of any affections kindling about him, or before he can tell what difference is betwixt a blacke wrought Wastcoate, with a white apron and a loose bodied gowne without an apron. Put him off in his best clothes (I meane) in the assurance of your lands, sell him at the highest rate. Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into severall shares betwixt your other children. Not share and share like, but to every each one the more according to their defects: Let impotencie, decrepnesse, ill favourdnesse and incapacitie, rob the other of so much money as they have done them of comelinesse, activity,

vity, beauty, and wit.

Put them not into any course of living according to any pre-script order, or method of your owne election. But according to their inclination and addition, seeing that every one by instinct of nature, delighteth in that wherein he is like to be most excellent. And delight, and pride in any thing undertaken, makes all obstacles in the way of attaining to perfection of no difficulty.

Now in the next place take heed that you put off those your sonnes whom you finde fit and addicted to be bred in the *Ministerie*, or made up to the law, or to be apprentized
be-

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betimes, and before they take
the taynt of too much liberty at
home.

And when they be put forth,
call them not home speedily to
revisit their fathers house, no
not so much as Hospitably by
any meanes.

In

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the
ter
S
for
of
die
ven
or

In the first place take your
direction for the
SCHOLLER.

His Education.

His Maintenance.

His Advancement.

FOR his Education. The Free-
Schooles generally afford
the best breeding in good let-
ters.

So many of them also afford
some reasonable means in ayde
of young Schollers, for their
diet, lodging, and teaching, gi-
ven to them by the Founders
or Benefactors of such Schools.

Some

Some of them be of the foundation of some Kings and Queenes of this Land, and they are commonly in the gift of the King, or his Provost, or Substitute in that behalfe. Others be of the foundation of some Bodies or Societies incorporate. And they are commonly in the gift of such Masters, Wardens, Presidents, and their Senior fellows, such chiefe officers of any other title, or such Master Wardens, and Assistants, or such Opposers, Visitants, or Committees of such bodies respectively as be appointed thereunto. Others be of the foundation of some private persons: And they are for the most
part

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part in the gift of the Executor,
Heire, or Feoffees of such Do-
nor, according to the purport
of his Will, or Grant, or both.

Of every of which severall
kinds respectively are :

Eaton.

Westminster.

Winchester.

*The Merchantaylors Schoole
London.*

The Skynners at Tunbridge.

Suttons Hospitall.

St. Bartholomews.

And very many other the
like.

Briefly, few or no Counties
of this Kingdome are unfur-
nished of such Schooles. And
some have so many, that it is

C

dispu-

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disputable whether the Universities with the Innes of Court, and Chancerie have where to receive them or no.

Some of such free-Schooles againe, have *Schollerships* appendant unto them, in one of the Universities or both.

To which upon Election yearly, they are removeable, As,

From Eaton, to Kings Colledge Cambridge.

From Westminster, to Trinity Colledge Cambridge, or Christ-Church Oxon :

From Winchester, to New Colledge Oxon.

From the Merchantaylors, to St. Iohn's Oxon.

And

And the like, from many the like.

Some other Free-Schooles have pensions for preferment of their Schollers, and for their maintenance in the University.

Some Companies Incorporate (especially of *London*,) having no such pensions in certaine, doe usually out of the Stock of their Hall allow maintenance in this kinde.

Besides that, there be many other private persons (upon my knowledge) who doe voluntarily allow yearly exhibition of this nature.

Now if you would know
how to finde what is gi-
ven to any such Free-
C 2 Schools,

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Schooles, and in whose
disposing they now be.

Search

*In the Tower of London, till the
end of Rich. the 3.*

*For Grants and for License of
Mortmaine, inde.*

*And in the Chappell of the Rolles.
From thence till the present,
And for the like.*

*In the Register of the Preroga-
tive Court, for such things devi-
sed by Will, by King, Queene, or
Subject,*

For such Grants given by Will.

And sometimes you shall
finde such things both in the
Tower, and the Prerogative, and
in the Rolles, and Prerogative re-
spectively.

For

For the time since our reformed Church of *England* began here.

Search

*Doctor Willets Synopsis,
For all from the King, or from any
other.*

Search

*In divers of our Chronicles
For the like.*

C 3

Next

Next adde certaine
helpes for discovery and
attaining thereof.

First (if it may be) procure a
sight of the Liedger Books,
of such as in whom the disposi-
tiō of such things resteth, which
they keep for their owne use.

Next be acquainted with
some of the Disposers them-
selves.

Next take the directions of
the Master or Teacher of such
Free Schooles.

Especially, to be interess'd in
the Clarkes or *Registers* of such
Societies as have the disposing of
any

any such things.

Allo to use meanes by Letters of persons powerfull, and usefull to such disposers.

For (indeed) it is not the sound of a great mans name to a Letter in these dayes, wherein they are growne so common, and familiar to our Societies (of *London* especially) can prevaile so soone as the Letter subscribed by the *Lord Maior*, or other eminent Officer of the Citie, to whose commandement they be immediately subjugate.

Lastly, if you use the meanes least seene, most used, and best allowed, together with these : For discovery and attaining of any such thing, it will not

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be besides the purpose as I take it.

Now suppose your sonne is brought to the Vniversitie by Election, or as Pensioner.

THe first thing you must take to your care is, In case he come not by election, but as a Pensioner, to live for the present upon your owne charge, how to procure him a Schollership in the Colledge where you bestow him.

Or in case he come elected into one, how to procure a farther addition of maintenance to him.

To bring him into a Schollership.

ship, place him with a Senior fellow of the house (as Tutor) though you allow to some Junion fellow somewhat yearly for reading unto him.

This Senior fellow if the number of places voide will beare it, may nominate your sonne for one in his own right, if it will not beare it, he may call to his ayd some and so many suffrages of the rest as with the speaking merit of your sonne may worke your desire.

Then how to procure a pension for addytament of meanes.

The chiefe skill is to finde it out, being either in the gift of some Body Incorporate, or of some private person. Wherein
the

the discovery is to be made (as
aforesaid.)

If you sue to a Company consisting of many persons Tradesmen, you must enquire who be the most potent Patritians, and best reputed Vestrie wits amongst them, such as carry their gloves in their hands, not on their hands.

Amongst an *Assistance* of many, onely two or three strike the stroke, and hold the rest in a wonderfull admiration of their extraordinary endowments. And how to speake sensibly to these two or three is no Mystery. You know they are faithfull fiduciaries in the election. And therefore, you must
not

not presume to offer any thing by any meanes. Onely you may desire them to accept this poore peece of plate, with your name and Armes upon it, and binde you unto their love, in keeping the memory of you hereafter. Doe but try them in this kinde, and attend the successe. I tell you, this with a Bucke at the Renter Wardens feast, may come somewhat neer to the matter.

Bnt for the pension to be obtained of a private person, the way is not the same. It proceedeth of the givers meere charity, and must be taken by the hand of a desertfull receiver. Though withall it may sometimes

times fall out, that merit is made by mediation, especially of some such reverend Divine, as he doth most respect and frequent. For other, letters can little prevaile with such persons.

The best note to discover a man inclinable to allow such a pension, is to examine how wealth and charity are equally and temperately mingled in him. And be sure withall that he be a man of some reasonable understanding in what he doth in this kinde. For a fooles pension is like a new fashion eagerly pursued at the beginning, but as scurvily left off in the proceeding.

Your next care is, in his due
time

time to put on a fellowship, when he shall put off his Schollership, seeing the Schollership keepes him company no farther than to the degree of Master of Arts, and a quarter of a yeere after, in those Colledges, where Schollerships are longest lived. And in some not so long.

In some Colledges, The Fellowship followes the Schollership of course, and as the one leaveth him, the other entertaines him. But in the most it is not so, but comes by Election. Which Election passeth by the Master and Senior Fellowes, whereof every one doth name one, if the number to be Elected will

will heare it: or if not, then they passe by most voyces.

Where note, that the Master hath a double voyce, and in some places he hath the nomination of one, if there be two places voyd, yea if there be but one at sometimes.

In Colledges the letters of great persons, especially of the Lords grace of *Canterbury*, and the *Univerſitie* Chancellor have been of great prevailance. But it is not so now in these dayes.

There be beneficiall gradations of preferment likewise, for Fellowes in their Colledges; as *Lecturer*, *Deane*, *Bowſer*, *Vice-master*, and *Master*. But for my part,

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part, I better like and commend those who when they finde themselves fit to put forth into the world, take the first preferment that is offered unto them, rather than such who live cloystered like Votaries: who have Sacraments to fill up their places be it but to keep out others, such as use no exercise, but wiping the dust off their bookes, and have an excellent activity in handling the foxe tayle, such as hold no honour like to *Supplicat reverentij vestris*. And to be had *Bowser* of the Colledge, as good as to be Chiefe Butler of *England*.

These preferments of the Colledge all but that of the Master

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Master comes of courle by order, and antiquity. Therefore no meanes but patient abiding needs for the acquiring of them in their due time.

I hasten to send your sonne out of the Cloyster into the Common-wealth, and to shew you how many wayes of Advancement are open unto him abroad, with the meanes to discover, and attaine.

And

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And first for the Ministry.

First for his case, let him looke no farther than next to hand, and enquire what benefices belong to their owne Colledge, and are in the gift of their Master and Senior fellows (as most Colledges have divers such) and amongst them which are void at the present, or whose incumbent is not like to live long. And if he finde out any such; than if he know not after so long continuance among them to speake in his Seniors owne *Dialect*, let him never tra- vaile beyond *Trumpington* for me.

D

More

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27
More indigitly, For attaining
of such a Benefice, let him en-
quire where the Mattens are
read with Spectacles, or where
the good old man is lifted up
into the Pulpit, or the like, and
make a way for Succession ac-
cordingly.

Where note, that many times
a fellow of the house may hold
such a Benefice together with
his fellowship, or a Pension for
increment of livelyhood. And
such tyes as these, are common-
ly the bond of matrimony
whereby they are so wedded to
the Colledge.

Next, he must climbe up to
the maine top of *Speculation*,
and there looke about him to
dis-

The art of Thriving.

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discover what Benefices are
emptie abroad where the In-
cumbent lives onely upon the
Almes of *Confectio Alchermi*:
Or where one is ready to take
his rise out of Sierge into Sartin,
out of Parsonadge and a Pre-
bendarie, into a *Deanarie* and a
Donative, let him not be slow
of footmanship in that case by
any meanes.

For Benefices abroad.

Benefices abroad are in the
gift of

The King immediately.

*Or the Lord Keeper for the
King.*

D 2

Some

*Some Lord Bishop,**Some Deane and Chapter:**Some Body incorporate :**Some Parish :**Some Private Patron :*

You shall finde in the Tower
a collection of the Patent Rolls
gathered of all Presentations
made by the King in those
dayes to any Church Preben-
darie or Chappell. In right of
the Crowne or otherwayes
from 1. of *Edward* the first, till
the midst of *Edward* the third.

The King himselfe onely
and immediately presented in
his owne right to such Benefi-
ces as belong to him, and are a-
bove twenty pounds value in
the *first Fruit Bookes*.

For

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For attayning of any which
I can advise you of no better
course, than to learne the way
to the backe stayres.

The Lord Keeper presents
for the King to all such benefi-
fices as belong to his Majestie,
and are under twenty pounds
value in the bookes.

Now to know which of these
are full, and who are Incum-
bents in any of these.

Search,

The first Fruits Office.

*The Clarke, who hath the
writing of the Presentations.*

*The Lord Keepers Secretary
being.*

Where note that the King
hath used very seldome to

D 3

grant

grant any such living in Rever-
sion.

And the Lord Keeper now
being. His care is so great in
this, as in all cases of common
good to provide for mans me-
rit, and cherish industry in the
growing plants, that no one can
offer unto him a request of this
kinde, without trespasse to his
good disposition.

In the next place concerning
Benefices in the Presentation of
any of the Lords Bishops.

Note that most Bishopricks
in *England*, have presentation
to divers Benefices belonging
to their Seas.

*For the number and present
estate of these.*

Search

Search

Their owne Leidgers.

Their Registers.

Enquire of

Their Auditors.

Their Stewards of their Courts.

And sometimes you shall light upon some of their books of this kinde, in the hands of the heyres or Executors of such as have borne such offices under them.

He that is Chaplaine to such a Lord Bishop, hath for the most part the best meanes, accessse, and opportunity, to attaine to such a Benefice.

The commendations of such a great personage as to whom this Patron oweth greatest re-

D 4

spect,

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respect, especially for his affai-
ring in Court, may doe some
good in the matter.

The like wayes of discovery,
and the like meanes of attaining
any Benefice in the Presentati-
on of any *Deane*, and *Chapter*,
are to be used with them respec-
tively, as with the Bishops.

With every *Deane* and *Chap-
ter*, are likewise divers *Preben-
daries* to be obtained of their
gift after the same manner, and
by the same meanes also.

The other bodies Incorpo-
rate, besides those of *Colledges*,
and *Deanes* and *Chapters* have
many of them (especially of
London, and some subordinate
Societies thereof) right of the
pre-

presentation to divers Benefices.

Also some Parishes by prescription doe present to their owne perochiall Benefices. And many Patrons are content to present, according to the approbation of the Parishioners upon their hearing, and allowing, and due exclamation of the integrity of the life of such suitors, and no otherwise; divers governours, and gradations of the lands of divers Hospitals, and *Mesons de Dieu* have like right of presentation to Benefices, as have other bodies Incorporate. And the meanes of discovery and attaining are likewise the like.

In Parishes, and Companies of Tradesmen Incorporate,
some

some very few rule the roast.

Your Alderman of the Ward his Deputy, your Common Councill-man, Yea sometime that petty Epitomic of Wardemote Enquerst, that little busie morrell of Iustice (the *Beadle* of the Ward) will make a strong partie in the election, if he be put to it. The Probatory Sermon, that must be made upon such tryall before such an *Auditorie*, would be according to the capacity in generall. But more especially, according to the humour and addiction of those whose wits the rest have in singular reverence. As Mr. *Francis Fiat*, a good understanding Fishmonger (I assure you) you
may

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may give the stile of right worshipfull to them, though the best man of the company be but a Wine Cooper, and his judgement better in *Claret*, than in *Concioclerum* a great deale.

If your sonne upon his tryall can but fit their pallats smoothly which is hard to doe; In regard that they are so hollow mouthed, let him be sure though he misse the Benefice for want of preperation, yettenne to one but they will straine themselves, to bring him in as a *Lecturer*, which is a thing they reverence farre beyond the Person of the Parish by many degrees.

Lastly, to private *Patrons*,
and

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and the Benefices in their gifts;
Search,

The Bishops Register :

for Institution, and Pre-
sentation.

The Archdeacons Register :

for Induction.

The Archbishops Register :

if it be a peculiar.

It was my chance lately to see
a booke of all the Benefices
within the Diocesse of *Canter-*
bury, with the manner of their
tything in every each one re-
spectively. In which I finde,
that there are, or should be with
the *Register* of every Lord Bi-
shop seven Bookes kept for En-
try of the matters, and businesse
of their Diocesse, of which this
of

of Benefice in the chiefe.

The like I saw formerly of the Diocesse of St. *David's*, which confirms me in the institution, and custome of keeping the said bookes also in other Diocesse.

And seeing that severall private patrons are of severall dispositions, some more Lucrative and Covetous: Others more charitable, and religious, I can give you no other rule of attaining the Benefice than this, *viz.*

That your sonne bring with him ability of learning, Integrity of life, and conformity of behaviour, according to the order of the Church establishd amongst us, and these shall make his way, with the good and generous

nerous Patron. But for the other patron it makes no matter at all for learning, and a very little for manners, or whether he be a man conformable or no. Truly he is indifferent, for his part very indifferent.

To such a Patron your sonne must present himselfe: thus (if he meane to be presented) according to present necessitie. He must both speake and prove himselfe a man indued with good gifts. For he shall have to deale with a Patron of a quicke Capacity, more dexterous in apprehension than your sonne or you can be in delivery.

Be this Patron what he will, your comfort is, the Benefice
must

must be filld, and that within a limited time, howsoever it is dangerous to attend the ending of the day in this case, (For seldom doth the Clarke of the market get any thing by their standing too long and above their accustomed hour.)

Lapse by reason of *Sin*, and Lapse for not presenting, in due time; Both offer advancement to learning. But the first is at hand to discover as a witch: And the second as rare to finde out as a faithfull fiduciary or a fast Friend.

The degrees of rising in the Ministry are not easier knowne than practized by the industrious man.

Briefly

Briefly if all Church livings in *England* were equally distributed, There is no one of the Ministry if he want not learning, or good manners, needs want maintenance, or good Livelyhood.

Here I could wish to God; That it might please the right reverend Fathers of the Church the Lord Bishops, That they would once in every of their times cause a true Catalogue of all the Benefices within their severall Diocesse with the names of the patrons thereof according to the last presentation to be sent into the office of the *first fruits* for the better information of al such as deserve,
and

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and would gladly attaine to some meanes of maintenance, which they may the better doe by having recourse thither, there to take notice of all things of this nature. For I know that many sit downe in their wants, having good meanes to many private Patrons, onely for lacke of knowledge of the same.

Note that it is an usuall thing in private Patrons to grant reversion, and Advowson of such livings.

My selfe intended heretofore to collect all such Benefices with their Patrons, into a certaine Callender for such direction (as aforesaid) and made some passage into it. But the
E far-

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farther I went, the more impossible I found it. And I am now resolved that without the Bishops assistance it cannot be done.

And so much for the Ministry.

The Lawes promotions follow

BY
Civill Law,
and
Common Law.

FOR breeding of your youth
in the Civill Law, there are
two Colledges of especiall note
in

in our Univerſities: the one is *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*; the other is *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*.

I remember me not of any Free-Schoole in *England*, that have any place appendant in *Trinitie Hall* in *Cambridge*. But in new Colledge of *Oxford*, the Free-Schoole of *Wincheſter*, hath claime both of Schollerſhips, & Fellowſhips; the whole Colledge conſiſting of none other, as I take it.

It is to be confeſt, the charge of breeding a man to the Civill Law, is more expenſive, and the way more painefull, and the bookes of greater number, and price than the Common Law requireth. But after the Civill

Lawyer is once growne to Maturity. His way of Advancement is more beneficiall, more certaine, and more easie to attaine, than is the Common Lawyers, and all, because their number is lesse, their learning more intricate. And they admit few or no Sollicitors to trample between them and the Clyent. So that the Fee comes to them immediately, and with the more advantage.

The

The Preferments at which
they arrive, are these :

Chancellor to the Bishop.

Archdeacon.

Commissarie, where they have

Commissarie. Officiall.

Iudge, and Surrogate.

Advocate for the King.

Mr. of the Chancerie.

The Kings Proctor.

Advocate, and Proctor at large.

In these Courts, viz.

The High Commission.

The Delegates.

The Prerogative.

The Consistory.

The Arches.

*The Bishops Courts.**The Archdeacons Courts.**Chancellors, Commissaries and
Officials Courts.**The Admiraltie Courts.**The Court of the Kings Re-
quests.**In times past.*

The countenance of some Bi-
shop, especially of the L. *Archbi-
shop* upon a *Civilian*, will much
advance his practice as an Ad-
vocate, and give him promoti-
on as a Judge.

There are under the greater
Officers aforenamed, divers o-
ther inferiour Officers: as

*Register.**Arctuarie.**Examiner.*

The

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and
Re-
Bi-
bi-
ch
d-
ti-
er
o-
e

The number of the Doctors
(though I finde them never to
have beene limited,) Yet it is
certaine that the time was with-
in memory of man, when the
house of their *Commons* did
commonly give them all suffi-
cient lodging, and dyet. And
as for the number of *Proctors*,
they were of late times limited.
How it is now I know not.

E 4

For

For the Common Law.

FOR breeding of *Students* at the *Common Law*, take directions for their *method* of study out of that *Treatise* which Mr. *Justice Dodridge* did in his time pen for the purpose. Onely (for my part) I doe much commend the ancient custome of breeding of the younger *Students*. First, in the *Innes* of *Chancery*; there to be the better prepared for the *Innes* of *Court*. And this must needs be the better way, seeing too much liberty at the first proves very fatal, to many of the younger sort. I have observed,

served, and much commend also the breeding of some Common Lawyers in this kinde, viz.

That when they have beene admitted first into an Inne of the *Chancery*, they have beene withall entred as *Clarkes* in the office of some *Prothonotarie* of the *Common-Pleas* to adde the skill of the Practicke to their speculation. And if a Student be thus bred, by his foundation in the one, and his experience in the other, he shall with more facilitie than others, who step into the Inne of Court at first, attaine to an ability of practise.

Besides other ordinary requisite parts and Arts in a Common

mon Lawyer. Skill in the *Records* of all Courts of *Record*, and in other *antiquities* of President. With some Reading in the Civill Law, also will much inable him.

The Common Lawyer is to be bred onely upon the purse. The charge most at the first. For after he hath spent some few yeares effectually, he may attaine to the imployment of some private friends, for advising with, and instructing of greater Counsaile, whereby he shall adde both to his meanes, and knowledge.

It is true, that I have knowne some Attorneyes and Sollicitors, put on a Counsaile gowne,

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gowne, without treading the same usuall path to the barre(as aforefaid.) But indeed, I never looke upon them, but I thinke of the Taylor, who in one of his Customers cast suits had thrust himselfe in amongst the *Nobility* at a Court Maske, where pulling out his Handkercher, he let fall his Thimble, and was so discovered, and handled, and dandled from hand to foot, till the Guard delivered him at the great Chamber doore, and cryed, farewell good feeble.

If the Common Lawyer be sufficiently able in his profession, he shall want no practice, if no practice no profit.

The

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The time was that the younger Counsaile had some such helpe, as

To be a Favourite.

A kindred.

To marry a Neece, Cousin, or a Chambermaid.

But those dayes be past, and better supply their roomes.

As fellowes of Colledges in the Vniversities get Pensions, or Benefices, to adde to their livelihood: So Barresters and Counsailors of the Innes of Court, advance their meanes by keeping of

Courts of Mannors.

Leets, and Barrons :

Swannimootes of Forrests.

Stannaries.

Cinque

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Cinque Ports, &c.

By places of
*Judges of Inferiour Courts. As
London, and other like Corpora-
tions.*

The Virg.

The Tower of London.

St. Katherine near the Tower.

Borough of Southwarke.

The Clinke.

Wentworth and like Liberties.

By office of
*Recorder of some Corporate
Towne.*

Feodarie of some Counties:

*The Kings Counsaile in the
Marches of Wales, or at Yorke,
or Iudge, or Counsaile of some
Countie Pallatine:*

The

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The greater places of preferment for Common Lawyers are

*The Iudges at Westminster, and
elsewhere :*

*The next, are all the severall
Officers of the Courts of West-
minster and elsewhere :*

All which you shall finde set forth briefly in *Smiths Commonwealth* of England, and part in mine owne Search of Records. And all these, together afford sufficient maintenance for thousands of persons who may be here well provided for.

Here I should and here I could for better direction of yonger brothers, shew what meniall *Clarke*ships of large exhibition, are

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are under the great Officers of the Land, the Iudges, the *Kings Counsaile*, and other Officers which are not elsewhere published. And I know it would open a doore to many a proper mans preferment especially; under the *Lord Keeper*: as *Secretaries for Chancery* businesse, and Spiritual promotions the *Commission of the Peace*, *Injunctions*, the *Dockquets*. And other the like under the *Lord Treasurer*, as *Secretaries* for the businesse of the *Realme*, and the *Custome-house* besides the Inlets to so many preferments about the *Customes*, and *Escheators*: places, under the *Lord Treasurer*, under the *Chancellour of the Exchequer*

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quer Dutchie, and Principality of Wales, and Duchie of Cornewall, as Seale keeper, Secretary, &c.

Vnder the Master of the Court of *Wards*, as *Secretarie*; under the *Iudges*, as *Marshall*, *Clarke of the Bailes*, &c. Vnder the *Barons of the Exchequer*, as *Examiner*; *Clarke of the Bailes* and other *Clarkes*.

Vnder the *Kings Attourney Generall*, as *Clarke of the Pattens*, *Clarke of the Confessions and entries*, *Clarke of the References*, *Booke bearer*. Vnder the *Sollicitor Generall*, *Clarke of the Patents*, *Booke bearer*, Besides many other *Clarkes* under the white staves of the Court, and in the Counting house, and
many

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many severall offices. Al which
with hundreds more that I
could name, with a plainer and
more large deduction, were it
not for fear that what I well in-
tend for general good, would be
taken in offence for private pre-
judice. But for the *Clarke*ship of
the *Kings* household, examine
farther the Blacke booke in the
Exchequer.

The Physitian followes.

ANd here I remember me of
an old tale following,
viz.

F

At

At the beginning of the happy raigne of our late good *Queene Elizabeth*, divers Commissioners of great place being authorized to enquire of, and to displace all such of the *Clergie* as would not conforme to the reformed *Church*, one amongst others was Convented before the n, who being asked whether he would subscribe or no, denied it, and so consequently was adjudged to lose his benefice, and to be deprived his function, whereupon in his impatience he said;

(That if they (meaning the Commissioners) held the course it would cost many a mans life. For which the Commissioners

oners called him backe againe,
and charged him that he had
spoke treasonable, and seditious
words tending to the raysing of
a rebellion, or some tumult in
the Land, for which he should
receive the reward of a Tray-
tor. And being asked whether
he spake those words or no, he
acknowledged it, and tooke
upon him the Iustification
thereof; for said he, ye have ta-
ken from me my living, and
profession of the Ministrie,
Schollership is all my portion,
and I have no other meanes
now left for my maintenance,
but to turn *Physitian*, and before
I shal be absolute Master of that
Mystery (God he knowes) how

many mens lives it wil cost. For few *Physitians* use to try experiments upon their own bodies.

With us it is a Profession can maintaine but a few. And divers of those more indebted to opinion, than learning, and (for the most part) better qualified in discoursing their travailes, than in discerning their Patients maladies. For it is growne to be a very huswives trade, where fortune prevailes more than skill. Their best benefactor the *Neapolitan*, Their grand *Seignieur*, The *Sorpego*, their *Gonfollinere*. The *Sciaticke*, their great *Marshall* that calles the Muster Rolle of them all together at every Spring and Fall,

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Fall, are all as familiar to her as the *Cuckow* at *Cank-wood* in *May*. And the cure of them is the skill of every good old Ladies cast Gentlewoman, when she gives over painting, she falls to plastering, and shall have as good practice as the best of them, for those kinde of diseases.

Marry for Womens griefes amongst *Physitians*, the *Masculine* is more worthy than the *Feminine*.

Secrecie is the chiefe skill, and virility the best learning that is required in a Womens *Physitian*. But I never read of many of those to be long lived, or honestly wived hitherto in

all my reading.

Hitherto I speake nothing in disrepute of the more reverend, and learned sort of *Physitians*, who are to be had in singular reverence, and be usefull to mankinde next to the Divine. Indeed, I rather pittie them, and pittying smile to see how prettily these young gamesters *Male* and *Female* lay about them, and engrosse the greater part of *Patientrie* in all places where soever.

And here I may more fitly say (God knowes) how many mens lives this abused *opinion* had of such *Gamesters* costs. Because they be not Masters of that *Mystery*, and that science which

which requires the Greeke
tongue, exactly, all the lear-
ning, and skill of *Philosophie*,
History of all sorts (especially
naturall) knowledge of all ve-
getatives and Minerals, and
whatsoever dwels within the
four elements. Also skill in *A-*
stronomy, *Astrology*. And so much
of the *Judicials* upon all man-
ner of *Calculations* as may be
well warranted with much o-
ther kind of learning, art & skil,
whereof my young travailing
Physitian, and trading wayting
woman never heard.

Their means of Advancement are in these wayes,

viz.

To be *Physitian* of some Colledge in one of the *Vniversities*, (as divers Colledges have such places)

Physitian to the King or Queens person.

Physitian to either of their households.

Or to some *Hospitall*, (as most have such.)

Or to some great persons, who may prefer them hereafter, and be somewhat helpfull in the meane time.

To a good old *Vsurer*, or one that hath got his great estate together

ther unconscionably: For they feare nothing but death, and wil buy life at any rate: There is no equal coward to an ill Conscience.

It is not amisse, to make way of acquaintance with Gallants given, to deepe drinking, and surfetting: For they are patients at all times of the yeere.

Or, a Gentlewoman that would faier use the meanes to be pregnant.

Or, your Lascivious Lady, and your man in the Perriwig will helpe to furnish with a foot-cloth.

A Citizens wife of a weake stomacke, will supply the fringe to it.

And if all faile. And the *Bathe*
will

will affoord no roome: Let them finde out some strange water, some unheard-of Spring. It is an easie matter to discolour or alter the taste of it in some measure, (it makes no matter how little.) Report strange cures that it hath done. Beget a Superstitious opinion in it. Goodfellowship shall uphold it. And the neighbouring Townes shall all sweare for it.

The

The Apprentice followes.

THe first question is, to what Trade you will put your Sonne, and which is most worthy of choice.

For the Merchant it requireth great stocke, great experience in Forraigne estates. And great hazard, and adventure at the best.

And this is not all. For it depends upon the Peace of our State with forraigne Princes, especially those with whom we hold mutuall traffique, Or, who lye in our way to intercept, or impediment our Trade abroad. Besides that, in time of Warre they

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they can hold no certainty of dealing, or supplying their Factory in parts beyond the Seas. Shipping is subject ever at the let goe, to be stayed. Marriners to be prest, and many other inconveniences attend them in such times. Besides the burthen of Custome and Imposition which all States impose more or lesse. So that unlesse we have peace with such Neighbours, there is little hope in that profession in the ordinary and lawfull way of trading.

Happily you will alledge that some Merchants thrive well enough, when the warres most rage, and when the streame of State is most troubled. Some then

then hold it to be the best fishing; they that gaine then (Sir) if they gaine justifiably : gaine not as Merchants, but as men of Warre, which occupation a man may learn without serving seven years apprenticeship unto it.

And if they gaine justifiably as Merchants, it must be in some generall stocke of a Society incorporated, who have purse to passe to and fro with sufficient power, in the most dangerous times. And if such Societies are tollerable at any time; it is at such times. How they be otherwise allowable, I leave to consideration.

For the Shopkeeper, his welfare for the most part, depends
upon

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upon the prosperity of the Merchant. For if the Merchant sit still, the most of them may shut up their Shop windowes. Little Skill, Art, or Mystery, shall a man learne in Shop-keeping. A man shall never in forraigne parts, being put to his shifts out of his owne Meridian, live by the skill of weighing and measuring. The most use of advantage he can make of it, is to benefit between the Mart and the Market, than which nothing is more uncertaine, seeing there is no true judiciall of the falling, and rising of commodities. And the casualties that they are subject unto, especially in time of Warre.

Take

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Take this for a generall rule, that those Trades which aske most with an Apprentice, are incertainest of thriving, and require greatest stocks of setting up. Amongst Trades, give me those that have in them some Art, Craft, or Science, by which a man may live, and be a welcome guest to all Countries abroad, and have employment in the most stormy times at home, when Merchants and Shopkeepers are out of use: (as,)

An Apothecarie.

A Druggist.

A Chirurgeon.

A Lapidarie.

A Jeweller.

A Printer.

An Ingraver in stones & metal

One

*One that hath skill in seasoning
of shipwood.*

*A Carpenter of all sorts, especi-
ally of shipping.*

*A Smith of all sorts, especially of
Clockes, Watches, Guns, &c.*

*A Planter, and Gardener of all
sorts.*

*An Enginere for making of Pa-
tars, and the like Engines of
Warre. And*

*Hot Presses for cloth, &c. And
Engines to weigh any Ship, or
Guns that are drowned, &c.
Skrues, &c.*

*A maker of all sorts of Instru-
ments, for Navigation,
Cōpasses, Globes, Astrolabes.*

*A Drainer of grounds Sur-
rounded.*

A Sale-maker, and

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A maker of Cordage, Tackle, &c.

A Lymner.

*A Clothier, a Clothworker, and a
Dyer.*

*A Taylor, Shooe-maker, Glover,
Perfumer, & trimmer of gloves*

An Imbroyderer.

*A Feltsmaker, a Glasier, and one
that can paint in Glasse.*

*Briefly, any Manufacture or
trade, wherein is any Science,
or craft.*

Onely those Trades are of
least use and benefit, which are
called Huswives Trades (as
Brewer, Baker, Cooke, and the
like.) Because they be the skill
of women as well as of men,
and common to both.

I would haue you know, that

G

the

the Maker was before the Retaylor, and most Shopkeepers are but of a sublimated Trade and retayle, but as Attorneys to the maker. But if the Maker (without dispute of Freedome in any Corporation, might set up Shop and sell his commodity immediately) it would be a great deale better for the Commonwealth, than now it is.

Besides, it is no matter of difficulty, burthen, or disgrace, for a Shopkeeper, yea a Merchant, or a Gentleman, to have the skill of some one of these Manufactures, besides his Revenue, or profession, to accompany him, what fortune soever may carry him into Countries unknown. To

To my knowledge, a great *Earle* lately of this Land, did thinke it no scorne to indeavour the attaining of the Craft, and trade of a Farrior, wherein hee grew excellent.

And when our acquaintance tooke first life with those of the Low Counrries, upon a Treatie wherein our Embassador strove to set forth the worthinesse of our King and Kingdome, with the Native commodities thereof. The *Dutch* (ignorantly conceiving that no man could attaine to wealth, without some good occupation, or manufacture) askt him, what handicraft our King was brought up unto, or what trade he had used to

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get so much wealth withall.

I admit the Merchant Royall, that comes to his Profession by travaile & Factory, ful fraught, and free adventure, to be a profession worthy the seeking. But not the hedg-creeper, that goes to seeke custome from shop to shop, with a Cryll under his arme, that leaps from his Shop-board to the Exchange, and after he is fame-falne and credit crackt, in two or three other professions, shall wriggle into this and that, when he comes upon the Exchange, in stead of enquiring after such a good ship, spends the whole houre in disputing, whether is the more profitable house-keeping, either
with

powder Beefe and brewes, or
with fresh Beefe and Porridge:
though (God wot) the black Pot
at home be guilty of neither.
And so he departs when the Bel-
lings, & his guts rumble, both to
one tune, and the same purpose.

The Merchant Royall might
grow prosperous, were it not
for such poor patching interlo-
ping Lapwings, that have an ad-
venture of two Chaldron of
Coles at New-castle; As much
oyle in the *Greeneland* fishing, as
will serve two Coblers for the
whole year ensuing. And ano-
ther at *Romfie*, for as many Fox-
skins, as will fur his Long-lane
gowne, when he is called to the
Livery.

The Shopkeeper is a cleanly Trades, especially, your Linnen-Draper, which company hath the greatest Commonalty, and the largest priviledges of all other; and yet they maintaine nothing by Charter, for (indeed) they have none.

But a manufacture for my money; especially, if he sell to the wearer immediately.

Now for the better incouragement of men of Trade. Know that in most Companies of Tradesmen incorporate (especially in *London*) there is provision made by divers benefactors of their Societies deceased, for the enabling and setting up of yong beginners, by stocks
of

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of money remaining in the hands of some few of the chiefe of their Company, (how faithfully disposed, I leave to their owne consideration). But surely the poorer sort complain much of the misimpoyment of it generally.

There is but one little Crevis to peep in at their dealings. And that is betweene their Masters conscience, and the Clarks connivence, which is so narrow, that you may sooner discern the South Pole through the maine Center, than discover their mystery.

Indeed in times past, the Clearkship of the Company hath been bestowed vpon some

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ancient decayed member of the Company, for his livelihood. But the Attorney & Scrivener; and some petty Clarkes of the Citie, by the Letters of, &c. pre-occupy those places.

And here I could wish for righting of the dead, and relieving of the poorer members of such Companies, who are kept in ignorance. That some paines were taken in the *Prerogative* Office, for the collating of all gifts of this nature, to be published in print, that the meanest might thereby be able to call their GrandMasters to account, if they abuse the trust in them reposed in this behalfe. I acknowledge the youth of mine
age

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age to be determined. And
(God knowes) how poore a re-
main of life is left in my Glasse,
yet if it may please those in
whom the power resteth, to
give me leave to search (*gratis*)
for all Grants and gifts of pious
use in all kindes whatsoever. I
could willingly bestow that lit-
tle of my Lampe, in collection
of these things, and publish
them to posterity. Provided al-
wayes, that I and mine may
have the priviledge of imprin-
ting the same for some fitting
number of yeares to come.

The Navigator.

NExt to the man of Trade,
or rather equally with him
I

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I must give the *Navigator* his due for that his profession is as full of science; as usefull to the Common-wealth, and as profitable to himselfe as any trade whatsoever. If he attaine the skill of knowing, and handling the tackle, the certaine art of his *Compass*; the knowledge of languages, and dispositions of forraigne Nations where he travailes and trades, he may rise from a Squabler to a Master, from a Master to be a Generall honestly, and with good reputation in a short time.

The

The art of Thriving. 91

The Navigator his way of Advancement, & imployment
is, by

The Lords of his Majesties privy Councell.

The High Admirall:

Commissioners for the Kings Navy:

Chiefe officers of the Navyes of Societies incorporate:

Private Merchants, & the like.

With the Trinity house.

But if he get to be an Owner, he may trade as free as bird in ayre, as a man of warre or a man of trade, and Commerce. If he take heed that he intrench not upon the incorporated Companies, especially the *minotaur*. He cannot doe amisse (with Gods
affi-

assistance.) He may live merrily, and contentedly, be it but in trading as a meere Carryer of home commodities. Imported from one port to another within the kingdome.

The Husbandman.

THe Husbandman may likewise for the happy content of the life, and the honest gaine which it brings with it, be worthy to invite a right good mans son to undergoe the profession.

Your sonne whom you intend for a *Husbandman*, must be of a disposition part gentile, and rusticke equally mixt together. For if the Gentleman be predominant

dominant : his running Nagge
will outrun the *Constable*. His
extraordinary strong Beer will
be too headstrong in office of
Church-Warden. And his well
mouthed dogges will make him
out-mouth all the Vestry. But if
the clowne be predominant, he
will smell all browne bread
and garlick. Besides, he must
be of a hardier temper than the
rest of his brethren, because the
unhealthfullest corners of the
Kingdome are the most profita-
ble for Farmers. He must espe-
cially ayme at a Tenancy under
the *Crowne*, or some *Bishops Sea*,
Deane and Chapter, some *Col-
ledge*, some *Company*, some
Hospitall, or some other body
in-

incorporate. Wherein the *Auditor* or *Receiver*, must be his best Intelligencer, and Director. Young unthrifts acquaintance when they first arrive at the age of one and twenty. And good old conscionable Landlords that hold it a deadly sinne to raise the rents of their Grandfathers, or hope to be delivered out of Purgatory by their Tenants prayers will doe well.

These professions before mentioned, be (as it were) the orbs to receive all fixed stars, and such dispositions as may be put into any certaine frame.

But for a more libertine disposition,

Fit

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Fit it with the profession of a
Courtier.

For an overflowing, and Ranker disposition, make him a
Souldier.

But beyond this he is a lost
man, not worthy a fathers re-
membrance, or providence.

The

The Courtiers wayes of advancement be these.

BY the generall and most ancient rule of Court, if you would have him to be preferred unto the Kings service in the end. And in the meane time to have sufficient meanes of maintenance, Place him with one of the *White Staves* of the Household.

By the more particular rule, (if you can) put him unto the Lord High Steward his Service (who amongst the white Staves) hath the chiefeft hand in preferring to any office beneath stayrs.

If the High Steward be full, seek to the Lord Chamberlain, who

who hath the chiefe power to prefer to the places above stayrs, and to the Wardrobe.

And if there be no entrance there, then seeke to the Treasurer of the Houshold, and next to the Controller. The Master of the Houshold. The Coferer, & the rest of the greene Cloth.

The Master of the Horse prefers the Avenanarie and other Clarkehips offices, and places about the Stable.

The principall Secretary hath heretofore had a great hand in preferring to the Clarkehips in the office of the *Signet*, and the Lord privie Scale into the privy Scale office.

The Master of the great Ward-

H robe

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robe into the Clarkships, & offices there. The Master of the Robes. The Master of the Jewell-house, the Keeper of the privy Purse. The Master of the Toyles and Tents with some other the like have whilome bin the meanes of preferring divers their followers into the service of the King, in divers beneficial places, and Clarkships, in their severall offices respectively.

The Lord *Treasurer* without the house, prefers to his Majesties service, in most places in or about the Custome-houses, in all the parts of *England*.

And besides these, I finde no meanes used of old, for preferment into the Kings service for these kinde of places. The

The yemen of the Guard were wont to come in for their personage, and activity by their Captaines allowance.

And the Bed-chamber mens servants ever were in way to be preferred for Pages of the privy Chamber, or Groomes, or placed at the backe staires, not of right, but of custome.

For the Clarkes of the Household, they were wont anciently to rise by certaine degrees, according to the prescription of the *Blacke Booke*, but how it is now I know not.

For your better satisfaction of Court Offices, their order and Fee, Search the *Blacke Booke* in the *Exchequer*, & in the Court.

And for all Offices whatsoever under the King, throughout the whole Kingdome; Either in *Castle, Parke, Chase, Court, or house* of the Kings royalty or place soever, with the then Fees of the same, I referre you to a booke, Whereof many hundred Copies are extant, which was collected by the Lord *Treasurer Burleigh*, and by him delivered to the late Queen *Elizabeth* of famous memory. And so much for the *Courtier*.

The

The Souldier followes.

AND the question is first.
Whether the better way
of thriving, is to be a Sea Soldi-
er, or a Land Soldier.

Questionlesse the better way
of thriving is to be a Sea Soldi-
er, In this Kingdome of *Eng-
land*, being an Island, for that
he is more usefull to his Coun-
try. More learning is required
to be a Sea Soldier than to be a
Land Soldier. A Sea Soldier is
certaine of victuals, and wages;
where the Land Soldiers pay
will hardly finde him suste-
nance. A Sea Soldier may now
and then chance to have a snap
at a booty or a prize which may

in an instant make him a fortune for ever; where the Land Soldier may in an age come to the ransacking of a poore fisher Towne at the most.

More valour is required in a Sea Soldier than in a Land Soldier; because the extremity of the place requires it. The Sea Captaine is exposed to as much danger during the whole fight, as the poorest man in the Ship, where the land Captaine useth but to offer his men to the face of the enemy, & then retreateth,

The way to rise to preferment at Sea, is by the *Admirals* countenance, and the *Vice Admirals* in the Kings service, or in other service by the favour of great
traded

traded Merchants, and especially of your bodies incorporate: and their chiefe Officers; and more especially their President, & Treasurer for the time being.

His breeding is a matter of more moment than his age regardeth.

If he be true bred, he should be first made a perfect Navigator able to direct the Sterage of their course, able to know the tackle, and appoint every Saylor to his charge. He should know what number of Saylors, what Ordinance, and what munition should be requisite for a Ship of such a burden.

He should be a skilfull *Caneere*, and able to direct the *Gunner*, to

say what quantity of powder a *Peece* of such bore and depth requireth, and of what weight the bullet should be where such a quantity of powder is used, whether the *Peece* be sound or hony-combed. He should be able to know and direct what quantity of victuall should be required for so many men, for such a voyage. And what quantity of powder and shot.

Also, to oversee and direct the *Purser* and *Steward*, in the expence of their victuall without profusenesse, or too much parsimony.

Likewise skilfull in all manner of Fire-workes, and fitting Engines for sea fight.

Briefly,

Briefly, he should be so compleat, as that none should be able to teach him in his place, and he skilfull to controle every other in their places. He should be courteous and loving to his men. Above all things he should be zealous of the honour of God. See that the divine service be duely read on board Evening and Morning, and that swearing be severely punished. A Sea Captaine, is not a place for a young man to leape into instantly, and immediately out of a Ladies Vsherchip; a Great mans bed chamber, or a *Littletons* discipleship.

It is not your feathered Gallant of the Court, nor your Tavern

verne Roarer of the Citie, becomes this place I assure you.

I finde not any *Meson de dieu*, for relieving of mayned Marri-ners onely, but that erected at *Chattam* by Sir *John Hawkins* Knight, Treasurer of the Navy of the late Queene *Elizabeth*; wherein it was provided, that there should be a deduction of Sixpence by the Moneth, out of every man and boy their wages in every voyage towards the same. Which I could wish were as well imployed as collected.

The

The Land Soldier follows.

IF the Land-Soldier thinke to thrive and rise by degrees of service, from a Common Soldier to a Captaine in this age, (alas) he is much deceived.

That custome is obsolet, and growne out of use. Doe what he can doe in Land-service, he shal hardly rise by his single merit.

His happinesse shall be but to fill his hungry belly, and satiate himselfe upon a Pay day.

But if he be of kin, or a favorite to some great Officer, he may carry the Colours the first day, be a *Lieutenant* the second, and a Captain before he knows
how

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how many dayes goe to the week in the Regiment.

The Land-service where a man may learn most experience of War discipline, is in the *Low-Countries*, by reason of the long exercise of wars and variety of Stratagems there.

Beyond that Northward, the service is both more unprofitable and more dangerous, and lesse experience is to be there learned.

The more your Sonne turnes his face to the South, the more profitable the Land-service is.

Lastly, if he have no friend or kindred to raise in the Land-service, I assure you that there is no Law against buying and selling

ling of Offices in the *Low-Countries*, for ought that I have redd. Neither is it markable amongst them.

After the Soldier returnes home, it makes no matter what number of wounds he can reckon about him.

All the wayes of reliefe for him that I can nūber are these :

A poore Knights place of *Windsor*; If the Herald report him a Gentleman, And the Knights of the Honourable Order of the *Garter* wil accept him

A Brother of *Suttons* Hospital; If the Feoffes have not servants of their own to prefer before him.

A Pension^r of the County; if the *Justices* finde him worthy.

And

And that he was prest forth of the same County. *S. Thomas* in *Southwarke*, and *S. Bartholomews Smithfield*; only til their wounds or diseases be cured and no longer. And that if the Masters of the said Hospitals please to receive them.

For the *Savoy* where Souldiers had a foundation, I know none now.

And other Houses appropriated for reliefe of Souldiers now in use I remember none.

For the chiefe are long since demolished. The *Templarj* are gone. The Knights of *S. Iohn* of *Ierusalem* forgotten. That famous House upon *Lincolne green* is rac'd to the ground. And many

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ay the like now better known by the *Records* than the remaines of their ruins with their Revenue, are all diuerted from the uses of their first foundation to private and peculiar Inheritances, which I pittie more than the dissoluti- on of all the Monasteries that ever were.

Here you see is preferment enough for your six Sons though you bestow every one upon a severall Profession. Onely take this generall Rule for all, *viz.*

To what course soever your Sons shall betake them, Be sure that they al have *Grammar* learning at the least. So shall they be able to receive and retaine the impression of any the said
Pro-

Professions. And otherwise, shall scarce possibly become Masters in the same, or any one of them. Or if they doe, It will be with more than ordinary paines and difficulty.

*Your three Daughters challenge
the next place.*

FOR their Portions, I shewed you before; how and when to raise them. That is, by the Marriage of your eldest Sonne, or out of that part of your personall estate which you may spare without prejudice of your selfe.

For

For their breeding.

I Would have their breeding
like to the Dutch Womans
cloathing, tending to profit on-
ly and comelinesse.

And though she never have a
dancing school-master, a french
Tutor, nor a Scotch taylor, to
make her shoulders of the full
breath of *Bristow* Cow-say. It
makes no matter. For wor-
king in curious *Italian* perles, or
French borders, it is not worth
the while. Let them learne
plaine works of all kind, so they
take heed of too open seaming.
In stead of *Song* and *Musick*, let
I them

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them learne Cookery & Laundry, And in steade of Reading Sir *Philip Sidney's Arcadia*, let them read the grounds of good Huswifery. I like not a Female Poëtesse at any hand: let greater personages glory their skill in Musicke, the posture of their bodies, their knowledge in languages, the greatnesse, and freedome of their Spirits; and their arts in arraighning of mens affections, at their flattering Faces: this is not the Way to breede a private Gentlemans daughter.

If the mother of them bee a good Huswife, and Religiously disposed, let her haue the bringing up of one of them.
Place

Place the other two foorth betimes, & before they can judge of a good manly Leg.

The one in the house of some good Merchant, or Cittizen of civil and Religious goverment: the other in the house of some Lawyer, some Judge, or well reported Justice or Gentleman of the Countrey, where the Servingman is not too predominant. In any of these she may learne what belongs to her improvement, for *Sempstry*, *Confectionary*, and all requisits of Huswifery. She shall be sure to bee restrained of all ranke company, and unfitting Liberty, which are the ouerthrow of too many of their Sexe : there is a pretty

I 2

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pretty way of breeding young maides in an Exchange shop, or *S. Martins le grand*. But many of them get such a Cricke with carrying the Band-boxe under their Apron unto Gentlemens chambers, that in the ende it is hard to distinguish whither it be their belly or their band-boxe makes such a goodly show. and in a trade where a womā is sole chapman, she claims such a preheminance over her Husband, that she wil not be held to give him an account of her dealings, either in retaile, or whole sale. A Merchants Factor, and a Citizens servant of the better sort, cānot disparage your daughters with their fociety. And the
Judges

Judges, Lawyers, & Iustices followers, are not ordinary Serving-men, but of good-breed, & their educatiō, for the most part *Clarkely*, whose service promisseth farther and future benefit.

Your daughter at home will make a good wife for some Ycomans eldest sonne, whose farher will be glad to crown his sweating frugality, with alliance to such a house of Gentry.

Likewise the youngmans fingers will itch to be handling of raffata, and to bee placed at the table, and to be carved unto by *Mistris Dorothy*, it wil make him and the good plaine old *Ione* his mother, to passe over al respect of portion or patrimony.

For your Daughter at the Merchants, and her sister if they can carry it wittily, the City affords them variety.

The young Factor being fancy caught in his dayes of Innocency, and before hee travaile so farre into experience as into forraigne Countries, may lay such a foundation of first love in her bosome, as no alteration of Climate can alter.

So likewise may *Thomas* the fore-man of the Shop, when beard comes to him, as Apprentiship goes from him, bee intangled and belymed with the like springs. For the better is as easily surprized as the worse.

Some

Some of our *Clarkly* men
complaine the moysture of
their palmes. Others the *Sorpe-*
go in their wrists, both moving
meanes.

With a little patience your
daughter may light upon some
Counsaillor at Law, who may
bee willing to take the young
Wench, in hope of favor with
the old *Iudge*. An Attorney wil
be glad to give all his profit of
a *Michaelmas* Terme, Fees and
all, but to wooe her through a
Crevice. And the Parson of the
Parish being her Ladies Chap-
laine, will forsware eating of
tithe Pig, for a whole yeare, for
such a parcell of *Gleb* Land at
all times. *And so much for*

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your Sons and Daughters.

I now espye mine Host of
the *Bull* here in *S. Albons* stan-
ding at his doore uppon his left
leg, like to the old Drummer of
Parish-garden, ready to enter-
taine us: therefore I will heere
conclude with that of the Poët

—— *Navibus atq;
Quadraxis petimus bene vivere,
quod petis hic est,
Est anglis, animus si te, non deficit
equus.*

FINIS.

1st 2nd 1623

THE
MISTER Y
AND
MISERY
OF
LENDING
AND
BORROWING.

BY
THO: POWEL, Gent.

LONDON:

Printed by *Thomas Harper* for
Benjamin Fisher, and are to be
sold at his shop in *Aldersgate*
streete at the signe of the
Talbot. 1636.

has no wide interval
like the 1st edition

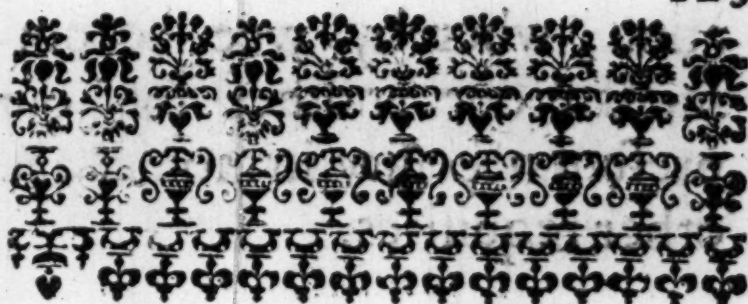
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NEW ORLEANS

101

10-10-1968

05.12.2014



THE MISTERY

and misery of Lending and Borrowing.

SETTING aside the contemplation of such Lending and Borrowing, as where by the soule of Traffique is breathed into the body of a Common-wealth ; I descend lower to that practice of mutation

ation, whereby wee accom-
modate one another for our
present necessity in monies and
other requisites.

First, for the Borrower.

I Will first shew who bee the
most notable sort of Borrow-
ers and Booke-men.

Next, what method every
one holds in his severall way
of Borrowing and Booking.

Then their severall cause of
failing and insolvency.

Next their sundry waies and
weapons; with which they
fence with their Creditors.

Next, their noted places of
refuge and retirement.

Then

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Then their Jubilies and daies
of priviledge.

Lastly, the certaine markes of
a conscious cautious Debtor,
with the Marshall discipline of
the Mace, according to the Mo-
derne practise of these daies.

Next for the Creditor.

I Will first shew the charitable
Extent of the Creditors cur-
tesie.

Then his Mystery of Multi-
plication.

Next, how the Oyster caught
the Crow. The hand in the
booke bred the wind-collicke
in the ware-house.

And then how that winde
being

being not able to force a passage through the cavernes of his credit, shakt the very foundation of his shop-boord, threatening a most sudden, strange, and stormy eruption.

Next, the signes fore-running the wonderfull cracke.

Then the Reparation of the decaied man.

And lastly, the singular comfort which the Commonwealth received by him, when he was sent forth for current out of his Creditors mint, with a new impression and a second edition.

And of these in order.

The chiefe and most notable Borrowers are,

The

Lending and Borrowing. 127

The Courtier, that neither cares for the call of the Counting house, nor the Checke of the Chamber.

The Innes of Court-men that never was student.

The Country Gentleman no Hospitall house-keeper.

The City Gallant that never arrived at his freedome by service.

The Courtiours method followes.

First he invites his Creditor to a dish of Court-Ling, with Masculine Mustard plenty.

Then hee shewes him the privie Lodgings, and the new

The Mystery of
new banqueting house.

Perhaps the Robes next.

Then the great Magollstent
in the Wardrobe: And so much
serves for the first meeting, and
to procure an appetite to the
second.

To the second meeting our
Creditor is summoned, and
brings behinde him his Wife,
like to a broken wicker glasse
bottle hanging at his taile, and
enters into the Masking roome.

Whereat the Courtiers skill
in delivering of the Maskers
names, under their severall dis-
guises, did purchase an ever-
lasting and indissoluble City-
consanguinity with his female
charge, over whom the more
sleepy

Lending and Borrowing. 129

sleepy her spouse, the more vigilant was my Cousen Courtier.

And now hee hath made his party strong enough to visit my Citizen, and to borrow and take up of him at his owne home, in the most familiar phrase that can bee devised for such like use and purpose.

Then for the quickning, continuing, and enlarging of of his credit, our Courtier pretends how hee has received newes that his faign'd kindred is very sicke: and thereupon a takes occasion (in stead of venison) to send her bottle of that famous and farre fetcht *Frontineack*: Hee bids himselfe to

K

din-

dinner the same day, and there in a cursory way of commending the excellent art of man, in matter of Manufacture, hee falls by chance upon the remembrance of an extraordinary stuffe which hee saw a great personage weare lately in Court, not doubting but that his couzens shop did afford the like: His purpose was to have a suit of the same very shortly, if they would but lay it by till his moneyes come in: Yet with a very little intreaty so cleanly exprompted, hee was perswaded to take it along with him, but onely for feare lest the whole peece might be sold by the foolish fore-man
una-

Lending and Borrowing, 131
unawares before his returne.

Give us old Ale and booke it,
O give us old Ale and booke it: (for al
And when you would have your money
My couzen may chance to looke it.

*The Innes of Court-man, and
his method.*

First hee makes himselfe acquainted with the Creditor, by going to him in company with one who is a knowne customer there, and an approved good pay-master.

Then hee procures this knowne customer to take the man of credence (as it were) modestly apart, and at his backe
K 2 while

while hee is walking downe the shop and averſed, to whiſper: That this gentleman whom you ſee heere, is ſon and heire to that worthy Knight ſo potent in the Peake, or that moſt markable Maſter of much Marlborne : or the great Graſier of Grimsborow, or the like. Then he returnes to the upper end of the ſhop, and the Maſter takes an occaſion to call to *Thomas* to give the Gentleman a ſtoole, and tels him that hee knowes his friends very well: The ancient Mannor houſe, and the Mill, and goodly medowes a little beneath in the bottome: adding further, that no doubt but if hee pleaſe the good old Gentle-

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Gentleman, hee may in time
bee owner of them all him-
selfe.

Bee owner ; saies my Innes
court man. Why I tell you, that
Water-mill came by my mo-
ther, with all the Meddowes of
that Levell : And my Father
would hang himselfe hee can-
not give them away from
mee.

And whereas you say I may
be owner in time, I thinke the
old man has held them long e-
nough : unlesse you would
make his time endlesse, and
him a very wandring Jew. I wis
my Grandfather serv'd not
him so, hee knew what he did
when he dyed. Hee did it out

of true judgement, in fulnesse of understanding, able to penne his owne will himselfe, when he was no longer serviceable to his Countrey, hee would not live onely to mend the fire, or preserve it by applying every circumstant cinder within his reach: but though I pinch for it awhile, a time (I hope) may come.

Whereat my Creditor interrupting him, saies, alas you pinch for it? That shall not need) God be thanked) your credit is worthy to be rankt in a shop booke, cheeke by jowle with any debitory disposed Gentleman of this towne whatsoever. Besides, if you would
be

Lending and Borrowing. 135

bee loath to have your name extant in so publicke a Repertory, you are able by such estate as is inseparably annexed to your person, to give farther assurance (I doe but speake it if neede were) by otherwaies, and otherwise at your pleasure.

Further assurance (replies my Gallant) A pox on't For assurance they shall have what they will: And for price of anything, it is my desire they should gaine by mee, yea they shall gaine by mee: For otherwise how should you be able to live by it?

Now sir, you speake like an honest Gentleman (saies hee againe)

K 4

gaine) I would al our customers were of your minde, there bee too few such as you are; if you have neede of any thing heere, either for your wearing, or else for conversion, wherein I hope you conceive mee fir, it is at your command.

Hereupon the man of the sword fweares that he shall not out-doe him in noblenesse: Had hee robbed the Statuaes of the new Standard of all their royall resolutions. Hee vowes to returne thither againe, and that speedily to bring his Tailor with him advisedly: to take up for divers uses with much facility, and to give assurance according to the direction of his owne

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owne Scriviner, a Bow lane most legally.

And so leave we him like a horse put up to dyet, whereby to bee prepared to runne his traine sents on the deepest ground of assurance, that City counsell can finde out or devise.

Puppy runnes well, but who shall winne the day.

Puppy ? or Noddy ? 'Tis an even lay.

The

*The Country Gentleman
his Method*

THe Countrey Gentleman,
he is by this time come up
to London ; and has brought
his Atturney with him, one that
professes the taking up of mo-
ney by writ of right. His Attur-
ny brings him to the Ship be-
hind the Exchange, and leaves
him there while hee goes to
fetch the onely *Noverint* in
in those parts, whom hee pre-
pares at his shop with the pur-
pose, advising him withall in
his eare, so to handle the matter
in hall, that beards may wag all,
which hee delivered with a
most

most familiar wringing of him by the hand, to insinuate his meaning as unto his share: Hee then brings the Scrivener unto the taverne, good compliance is in all parties, and the Scrivener according to the true practice of most of them, at the first meeting, especially while they are with the borrower in the taverne, was more easie in promising, then they in proposing.

The Atturney then softly tels the Gentleman apart, that hee should doe well to bespeake supper instantly, assuring him that if he could but fasten that courtesie upon the Scrivener for the present, hee were their
owne

owne for ever after, neither the summe nor the security could bee matter of any difficulty.

The counsell was held wholesome as unto the supper, the Attorney was forthwith preferred to the Bar, where he spake so learnedly in the cause, that upon the same hearing they recovered three full dishes on their side, the boyes drew the proceeding of the businesse very Clarke-like, the Kitchen-maid supplied with the Tales. The Mistresse call'd earnestly for the Postea, and the Master he rated and allowed the bill of costs.

At the execution whereof,
my

Lending and borrowing. 141

my Scrivener fearing lest the
shot should disperse and scatter
it selfe amongst them, while the
Gentleman was feeling for mo-
ny to discharge it; he to facili-
tate that hand, asks him softly
in his eare; *What is the summe
that he would have?* Then su-
specting the long dwelling of
his hand in his pocket, hee tels
him, *He shall have what summe
he will:* Let mee see, saies the
Scrivener, there comes in this
night of Sir *Samvan Skynkers*
money, five hundred, and to-
morrow as much more I can
supply you from one hundred
to ten out of that as your occa-
sions require: how say you?

Wee will have no dry recko-
ning

ning replies the Gentleman:
Heer's the full summe of the bil
and and a pottle over; though
wee be Leicester-shire fed, yet
we be not Brackly bred, I assure
you.

And for the summe which I
should (or at least would have)
for especiall occasions, Let me
see: there is a horse-race at
Northampton on Munday
come sevenight: I must needs
have new furniture for Crop-
care, which I will send downe
by Leicester Waggon.

I wil have that Hawke which
I saw in Southwarke this after-
noone: clothes would doe wel:
but thats my least care of a
thousand. A poxe a pride I say.
How-

Lending and Borrowing. 143

Howsoever I must see the party I told you of by the way, before I goe out of towne, by any meanes if shee keepe the same lodging & the same name that she was wont to doe: thats all now. Lets see, a matter of some three hundred will doe't so far forth as my present and most urgent occasions do presse me at this instant:

*As for payment,
And for raiment,
For hedges and mounds,
And stocking of grounds,
For Corne for seed,
Or Cattle to breed,
Or the Wolfe at the doore,
And a thousand things more.*

The

They are nothing so important and concerning as the least of these : I would not misse Munday come sevenight for three such summes, I tell you Sir : Munday come sevenight ! That were a jest indeed.

For that and what you please beside, saies the Scrivener, you shall find no default on my partie : This honest Gentleman that is with you knowes the course of these kinde of businesses : He and I shall take my leave at this time.

The Scrivener departs, and the Gentleman staies behinde, onely to hugge and endear the endowments of him that procured this meeting : Hee prai-

Lending and Borrowing. 145

praises the prosperity of their journey, commands the comely carriage of the Scrivener, and vowes everlasting acknowledgment of his Attornies activity. And so they betake themselves to their lodging likewise for that night.

The next morning my gentleman sends his Attorney to see that the money which he spake for, be told out and made ready for him against his coming, which should be when and where it shall please the honest Scrivener. (For by this time hee had attained so much of reputation among them.

The same day and the next were both spent in continuall

L quest

quest of the Scrivener. But the Boyes in the Shop according to their masters direction made answere, one while that he was gone to Sir *Sam* for monies: Another while that hee was at the sealing of writings at such a place: Then that he was at the speeding of a Commission of Bankeruptisme at Guild-hall, God blesse the place, and every good man of the Grand Jury: And then shortly after, that he was but even now gone forth, and that it was impossible but that he should meete him, unlesse the dust of Popes-head Alley had put out his eyes by the way.

The time weares out, and the
horse

Lending and Borrowing, 147

horse-race comes onward, the apprehension whereof puts our Gentleman into such a perpassion, that on the next day early in the morning he goes to the Scriveners shop, where suddenly and unawares hee findes him saying his prayers, while hee was withall crosse gartering of himselfe: and had he not known him better by his crosse-garters then by his prayers, questionlesse he had lost his labour.

Good morrow (sayes the Gentleman) perhaps I doe disturbe your devotion?

You Rascall, how chance you doe not hang out the Labells? (saies the Scrivener to his boy) Then hee proceedes with his

prayers, and suddenly bespeaks the Gentleman, asking, What is your will with me Sir? Have you any businesse with me I pay now?

O Lord Sir, (saies he) I hope you remember what past betweene us at the Ship on wednesday night last, touching the three hundred which I was indeed to have the next morning, parcell of the thousand which was to come in then.

Hum (saies the Scrivener) I thinke there was some such matter: I remember we talked of it: But what were the names of your security which you did then give me.

For

Lending and Borrowing 149

For names (replies he) why
I gave you none , for I con-
ceived it should not need : Or if
it doe, you shall have lands and
that for seat and site, value, and
Virgine title , shall beare and
ballance your morgage downe
to the center.

Now you come to me (saies
the Scrivener) goe you to
the Antwarp, but onely to pre-
pare mee a particular of this
land, and I wil be with you pre-
sently.

They goe before the parti-
cular is made ready. The wine
is burnt, the Scrivener with
much paine has past through
his prayers, and recovers the
Taverne doore, by that time he

was come to (*Amen.*) He returns to his old complement, pockets the Particular which they deliver him, and puts all unkindnesse into this cup; He drinkes freely, and promises nobly: So that now there was no doubt made but we might be at Northampton most opportunely. And so much for that meeting.

After dinner they came both againe to the shop; where they found my Scrivener wrapt warme in his gowne about him, fast asleepe (*good man.*) For if ever he were good, he was then good: Or (at least) I am sure he was then and there at the very best of Scriveners goodnesse; the height of their holinesse

Lending and Borrowing. 151

linesse, and the perfection of their punctuality.

They must by no mean trouble him before he bee fully recovered and enabled for a second meeting at the Mermaid after Exchange time. They attend the while: the clouds of Claret shortly spend themselves: he wakens, they salute him.

At length with much adoe he calsthem to remembrance, and askes them for their particular: they shew the errour in his pocket, and so hee promises their dispatch the next morning without any faile, and they are gone to bespeake furniture for Cropeare in the meane
L 4 time,

time. At the appoynted houre my Atturney comes to know if the writings were ready to seale, and the mony proportioned into severall hundreds, in so many severall bagges or no.

The Scrivener replies, that it should bee forth with prepared accordingly, so as they should bring good Citty security with them, but onely to undertake for the property and transparency of the title of the Lands so tendred, and that was all should neede for the matter, procuration being over provided for, and writing taken to estimation according to the repure of the place where it was to bee written, and that
was

Lending and borrowing. 153

was all that was now remaining to bee considered of on the Gentlemans behalfe. This new taske required more time in possessing and perswading some Citizens his Countrymen, who knew him and his Lands so well, that it was disputable, whether was more deare and desired unto them.

They joyne with him in the security, and become immediately bound with him by bond for the payment of the money at a certaine day to come, and to the great amazement of the Scrivener, thanke him for this counsaile in advising and directing them to the cautionary cause-way of security both latte-

laterally & collaterally, by direct and oblique lines which he most methamatically had imagined & contrived in his head, as well for his owne commodity as for their indempnity, without demanding of any other assurance as yet, and so my Gentleman is dispatcht without further tie upon Lands or person hitherto, saving what is mentally reserved upon the growth of this summe; by these his loving friends and countrymen.

*Friendship for countries sake I
doe commend*

*But not to sell my countrie for a
friend.*

The

**The Citizen, a Redempti-
onary Freeman, his
Method.**

THe last, but not the least of
these, is our City borrow-
er, a hopeful yongman (though
I say it:)

*A man of wisdom, for hee is the best
That ere was of our Ward-moot in-
quest:*

*Of sweete behaviour, for this very
yeere,*

*He hath discharg'd the place of
Scavenger.*

At an arbitrement he is a Cutter,

As ere concluded in a Tavern supper.

*If Females for their linnen doe
contend,*

He

He takes up all, and makes a friendly
end.

And if our Vestry brethren do dissent,
he makes the elder head most eminent
Grow up thou man of iustice, and of
hope,

My pen gives thee thy due, give
thou it scope.

Now this youth, not alto-
gether free by Patrimony, but
partly by Matrization, is won-
derfull cautious of being a bor-
rower upon Record, or in the
eye of the World. He wil not
have his name tendred unto a
Scrivener by any means, while
hee is yet but easily declining
upon the streame of ready mo-
nies, and not in stocke, like the
water which though it fall and
sinke by the sides, y^e. runnes up
in

Lending and borrowing. 157

in the middest with a manifest current long after.

Hee now studies how to take up without expression to bee a principall for himselfe, or to be too promptly drawn into security for others. Hee finds out for property for this purpose a young heire, who for a third share of the summe, was content to beare the only name and blam of Borrower, and to yeild to the ensafing of my Citizen, by such Counter-bonds, sales, and assignements, as by the *Scrivener* and himselfe, could bee devised to uphold the Reputation of a wonderfull wary man.

Can you now cal this man

The Mystery of

a Borrower for doing his friend a courtesie? Or is this man in a declension, when it appears by the booke, that he is in the way of purchasing? No such matter, this cries up his credit: And howsoever these monies be repayd, yet hee is sure of the Land, which before any insolvency shall appeare on his party, hee does intend to convey over in trust secretly, to the uses of his lively-hood for the time of restraint to come, and like one that prepares his tomb while he is yet living, hee resolves what lodging to take up on the Masters-side, when his credite shall depart this Mortall life.

Besides

Lending and Borrowing. 159

Besides, hee had another way of borrowing, he findes out an old Usurer of the same Parish, Father to divers daughters, who catcht at Espousall preferment, onely by their Fathers countenance, and their concise carriage.

The one of these hee singles out from the Heard, and pretends most pure and unfaigned love unto her: He visites her in his gown at *Midsummer*, where at the old man conceives great joy and comfort, glories in his gravity, and delights in his decency. Hee on the other side perceives the powle-cat in the purse-net, makes present use of it. He shewes him the conveiance

ance which the Heire made the other day unto him of all the houses in Conny-hoope-lane a one side ; and desires to bee furnisht by him with so much as might bring the other side into his property likewise : for that it was now offered unto him upon reasonable conditions, so should he reduce all (as it were) into a circle, and his daughter should hold that for her joynter and have the Evidence in her owne custody.

The old man lik't this passing well, and for feare least the bargain should bee snatcht out of his hand, he takes him into his closet, tels out the Monie, and sends him away instantly.

The

Lending and Borrowing, 161

The old man turnes him about, and (poynting at her sweet heart) bespeakes his daughter thus :

There goes hee that labours for you most industerously, studious your good right carefully, I pray God make you thankfull for him accordingly: For you shall have an Husband (be it not vainely spoken) that for thrift and Husbandry may be the very browch of of al the City.

In stead of going forthwith unto his Chapman, for the housing and candle rents, he is housed presently at a widowes in the way, where hee spends his time till candle-light.

M

Here

Here he likewise protests and professes love by whole-sale; he shewes her the monies, and tels her what a bargaine hee could now have, if she would joyne stocke with him in such a commodity come lately into the Downes with the last East-Indian ships. It might please God that this might bee a happy occasion of uniting their persons as well as their parcels together.

The Widow was hereupon taken with such a Sorpego in her wrists, that her fingers ends itcht to be telling out of her part, and to take issue upon his promise of the union, which she performed with much dexterity.

Then

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Then he puts altogether, and assures her that hee will bee gone the next tide to Gravesend,

When hee comes home, hee dispatches letters speedily to the old usurer, certifying him of his good progression in Conyhoope-lane, and desiring his patience for certaine dayes, which the contriving of his assurance by good and sufficient counsell would take up.

The time pretended for the Downes, and to draw downe a good estate for his young Mistresse, is upon better consideration bestowed at *Rumford*, where whosoever had scene him in the list of his liberality,

M 2

would

would little thinke him to be so little a thing as might be contained within the compasse of a Counting-house, or bee confined within the prospection of a false light.

Expect anon the sequell of his story.

Let Rumford now be famous for John Dory.

Their severall cause of insolvency followeth.

THE Courtiers cause is in his conscience: For he neither can, nor cares to pay.

The Innes of Court mans cause is in his Coercence, for he

Lending and Borrowing. 165

he would if hee could pay.

The Countrey Gentlemans cause is in his confidence, for he trusts to his Country men of the City, and had rather they then he should pay.

But the Cittizens cause is in his complacence.

It pleaseth him so to pay, and he sees no reason why he should goe beyond the rule of deformity.

Hee findes good grand Jury Presidents of five shillings in the pound, and it is faire too and sufficient soder for the first flaw (by my faith.)

Some would and if they could:

Some can, and yet they care not:

M 3

The

*The least pay what they should:
The most spend all and spare not.*

*The sundry wayes and weapons
with which they fence
with their Credi-
tors, challenge the
next place.*

THe longest weapons with
which my Courtier keeps
his creditor farthest off, are the
winters journeyes, and the sum-
mers progresse.

And when he is neerer hand,
hee doth keepe them at staves
length, by challenging of a pri-
vacy for indisposition of body,
conference with great and ho-
nourable personages, or im-
ployment

ployment in the States wonderfull weighty affaires, when (God wot) the indisposition is for want of cleane linnen.

The conference is with his boy, how to pay the Landresse which detaines it.

And his imployment is in and about the taking of a pipe of Tobacco.

The privy watergate, and the garden out-let doe well.

And when hee findes no remedy, but that his Creditor wil close and come into him within his weapons length, then hee sweares that hee was even now about to send for him, had hee not prevented him.

He tels him in great secrecie

M 4 how

how he is in possibility to passe
 a suit of great worth, onely hee
 wants some money to scatter in
 fees by the way : For it is to be
 understood, that with great Of-
 ficers the Chambermen weare
 good clothes, & the doorkeeper
 has a prerious faculty : hee shall
 onely supply with so much as
 will even the old summe, and
 pay himselfe, *tot, talia, and tan-
 ta*, at his owne pleasure, yea he
 shall be a *Patentee* himselfe, for
 argument of honest purpose
 and honourable dealing.

*What shift so ere we make, hee
 needs must doe it.*

*For profit and preferment pricke
 him to it.*

The

*The Innes of Courts mans
weapons*

HIs first weapon is a wel-
pen'd Letter, excusing his
delay by incompetency of ex-
hibition.

Or by the necessity of atten-
ding the revolution of their te-
nants fixe monthes day of pai-
ment, according to the custome
of the country.

But especially by occasion
of his fathers great and dan-
gerous sicknesse (though there
were no such matter) for
that he knew was the only vis-
cousse matter to belime his Cre-
ditor that could bee devised or
applied. The

The next weapon, when the former way is stale of assiduity, is his good sword, a watchfull eye and a ready hand.

The last is the deviation and avoyding of the most frequented passages and streets, and to hold compasse at the halfe point; through the Let-goes of Allies, Tavernes, with backe-doores, or by water, as stands wit most accomodation.

*His fencing in the night I most
commend,
When hee may safely drab, and
drinke, and spend.*

The

*The Country Gentleman
his weapons.*

THis youth (alas) hath neither occasion at the first to practise his defence, or knowes the use of the weapon, nor will he bee brought to it of a long time; when payment is prefixed to be made to him the said *Salomon* set in silver street London, hee in his better wisdom is betting of all his white money at the Cock-pit in Coventry.

And when all comes to all, when farther occasion hath drawn him into a farther respectuality with his undertakers in London; so that he must either
stand

stand upon his guard; or lose the
Bleane, with all meadowes, pa-
stures, feedings, woods, under-
woods, and other the apparte-
nances worth tenne times the
mony borrowed.

Then, O then, hee lookes out
his manly munition.

The ancient sleeping entaile.

The old mother joyncture.

The endowment of his wife,
ad ostium Ecclesie.

Al these he brings to his Cut-
ler of Chancery-lane, and be-
stowes so much upon the oyle
of equity, and will scour
them up cleanly, and make
them fit weapons of defence
against al the cossaques of the
City.

Petiti-

Lending and Borrowing. 173

*Petitions bee the postures of thy
guard,*

*And may thy motions bee like
Canons heard;*

*Set field, or skirmish, Chamber, or
the Barres,*

*Tis like to prove a very lingring
warre.*

The City borrower his fence.

HE handles his weapon with
the best grace of them all,
his Creditor dares scarce come
within his reach, but onely aske
how hee does as hee goes by.
And if he doe presume to leave
word with the apprentice boy,
that he would have him tel his
master that he was heretofore
with him about the other busi-
nes, it is a very bold adventure,
and

and a sawcy presumption taken very censoriously by my young master, at his comming home, especially if he have bin at the Renterwardens feast, the Cities occasion the Cōpanies convention, & the parochical provision: these be the things that challenge propriety and priority in a comely Citizen, before all other respects whatsoever. He wil not discontent the first, nor disapoynt the second, nor disfurnish the last for observance of whomsoever.

For the mony taken up of the Scrivener, the interest only needest to be paid in as yet: and the Scrivener (to stop his mouth) hee shall have the employment

Lending and borrowing. 175

ployment and benefit to eject the Tenants of Cony-hoop-lane, and withall hee will have the Scrivener sue the bond both against the heire and himselfe, upon which he will appeare to suffer judgements against both right willingly. (Marry) he shal take execution against the heire onely.

For the old Usurers mony, he found that the assurance could not be perfected til the next Michalmasterme, for it required the ceremouy of the barre, and before hee would debarre his wife of any ceremony belonging to her, he would bee reputed the unperfectedest member that ever ministred in the Cities mysteries.

And

And for the Widowes money bestowed in the Downes, hee found the commodity not so vendible here as beyond the seas, therefore hee thought it best to send it into Holland, where it attends the next market, and would not so much as suffer it to touch at our cost.

*This cannot cure but lengthen thy disease,
It may deferre the paine, but not release.*

Their noted places of refuge and retirement followes.

Ram-Alley.

I Will not so much as looke in to the Court, or any the standing houses ; the House-keepers

Lending and Borrowing, 177

pers lodging, nor the Gardiners receit, neither the Mewes. Nor pry into the meniall precincts of any of the Innes of Court, farther then they stand for refuge and reliefe of the neighbouring priviledges about them.

The first and chiefeft of all which, for advantage of the ground, for Fortifications, for water-workes, posternes and passages, supplies, and provisi- on by Land or otherwise, is that so farre fam'd, & so fitly nam'd *Ram-alley*, or the *Ramy-kins*, according unto the Dutch translation.

In it is a *garrison* of olde souldiers, every one of the
N which

which is able to lead a whole
army of younger debtors.

They call their Muster-role in
the round Church : they drill
them in the Garden , and they
make their set battailes under
the trees in the new walkes,
which peece of ground was li-
sted in, and level'd for the same
purpose.

For the workes within *Ram-
Ally*, there be 2 most notable :
the one is rais'd & contrived in
the forme of a *Ram*, which *Rams*
were used in the old *Jewish* Dis-
cipline, as appeares by the Hi-
story it selfe more at large.

This worke is of a reasonable
strength, having a watch-tower
in the similitude of a Coblers
shop,

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shop, adjoyning, from whence all the forces about are called together upon the least approach of the enemy.

But the other is a fort most impregnable, where the enemy dares not so much as come within shot, to take the least view of it.

There is none but this onely one so invincible, far and neere: and therefore our latter writers have stiled it the *Phoenix*. There be other pretty contrived platformes in the fashion of the Cookes-shops two or three, where if a Setter or Spy doe but peepe in at them, they will make him pay for the Roast before hee

depart (He warrant him.)

To the Rammykins doe belong a very great fleete, consisting of many saile well man'd, and these are onely for the service by water.

This place according to the Geographical map, and the report of our moderne Authors, cannot possible be so besieged, but that they within may go in and out at their pleasure without impeachment.

At the Middle-temple gate they issue in spite of the Divell.

At the Inner temple gate they feare no colours in the Raine-bow.

And at *Ram-Alley* Postern, in case they cannor fetch Fetter-lane,

Lending and Borrowing. 181

lane, but discover ambuſhment, they need onely draw their bodies within guard of pike, turn faces about, and retreat through the Miter.

Or admit they ſtand for Fleet-ſtreet, & be ſo intercepted, that they can neither recover the Miter, nor *Ram-Alley*, it is no more but onely to mend their march, fall downward as if they gave way, ſuddenly diſcharge their right hand file, and fall eaſily into Serjeants'Inne, where by ancient treaty had betweene theſe two houſes, it was agreed that the parties in ſuch diſtreſſe might, paying the welch Gentle man porters Fee; haue convoy and conveyance thorough

the Garden into the temple without re-hazzard of his person.

Likewise when they would Forrage, they are no sooner out of the Middle-temple-gate, but there be three several places of defence to friend them : (*viz.*) *The Bell Inne* : the Bar-gate, and Shire lane. And the passage through the Kings bench office is a most excellent safe way for close contriving and retring.

The Gardners warfage as the tide may serve, wil serve the turne too.

But the new doore by the Bocharde, though it be none of the sweetest way, yet it is the safest of al the rest, for at the sight
of

of the pompe the setter starts backe, and will by no meanes pursue him any further.

Fulwoods Rents.

THe next place of refuge is is commonly called *Fulwoods Rents*, which lies so in the maine and plaine continent, that it requires the stricter watch, and stronger court of guard to be kept about it.

Besides, the Generall of the enemy hath planted very neere it, and lately cast up a mount in the fashion of a Shriefes Office just in the face of them. In *Fulwoods Fort*, otherwise yekleeped *Skink-skonce*, besides *Robin-hood* & his out-lawes, like a regiment of *Tailors*, the one halfe
with

with red beards, and the other having no beards at all.

*Captaine Swanne was a very tall man,
So was not Francis Drake a;
When Snypp does sweare in single Peere,
The Bailiffes use to quake a.*

At the upper end of these rents and at the very portall of Purpoole-palace westward, was lately begun a most excellent peece of worke, which had it not beene interrupted by those that playd upon them from above, (questionlesse) it had bin the very strongest and surest hold that ever was rais'd within the continēt for this purpose.

The backe gate into Graies Inne lane, with the benefit of the little Alley, *ex opposito*, is of good use, but not at all times.

The

Lending and Borrowing. 185

The passages through certain Innes on the field-side, are attempted with some hazzard by reason of the stragling troopes of the enemy who lye pardue in every Alehouse thereabouts.

The only safe way of Sally, is that through the walkes, from whence the red Lyon in *Graies-Inne-lane* receives them with good quartering, and passes them through the back way in the maine land : And so much for *Skinke-Skonce*.

Milford Lane.

THE next is *Milford lane*, to which certaine Captaines and their companies being long since cashired, berooke themselves, and liking the situation

tion of it did there erect divers
divers workes, both to the land-
side and the water for their en-
faving.

As they came in by conquest,
so they hold it by the sword;
and howsoever their title hath
bin much disputed heretofore,
yet they have now commuted
the matter, proud plantation,
pretended the first discovery:
and withal have reduced it, to a
most absolute Hance and free
towne of it selfe without de-
pendency.

The chiefe benefit they have
for securing of their persons is
that of the water, for to the land
there is little safety, when you
are once without their works, &
there

therefore I will abide heere no longer, but hold my course onward to the Savoy.

The Savoy.

IF the *Savoy* should not be sufficiently defended every way and in every respect, it were a great shame to the discipline of the place, and the troupes that are there billeted; the rather for they consist for the most part of Engyners and Projectors: and in memory of them have builded there certaine tenements which shall beare the name of Projector-Ally for ever.

Duke Humfrey.

FRom hence you must give me leave to passe by boat to *Duke Humfries*, which was a very

very strong fortresse in former times, when the Megazine of munition, viz. the treasury of Tobacco-pipes was there established.

But the Megazine is removed, and the place much weakned, their Commanders dispersed about Budge-row, and scattered in Warwicke-lane, where they are the onely upholders of the three-penny ordinary (a strange alteration.)

The poore remainder of this Garrison, unlesse they be speedily relieved by them of the Colledge, to re-enforce the daily assaults of the enemy, must of necessity yeeld up all with much dishonour.

I can

I can stay no longer here with good name and fame, and therefore I returne to my watermen attending all this while, who is to set me over to Southwark, and land mee at an excellent hold indeed, commonly called *Montague-close*; sometimes the Scite of the Monastery of Saint Saviours neere the bridge.

Montague-close.

AND though the Garrison here consist not of so many old Souldiers, yet their number is no whit inferiour to that of Ram-Ally, and some of them serve on both sides, and are in both roll ever attending where the service most requi-
reth, and the most of them are
men

men of much activity.

The eldest company within it, are and have beene directly di-
ers in graine, descended from
from the race of the old blew
Brittaines.

In Lent when other Garrisons
are most thinne and worst victu-
alled, these doe most exceed in
both, for then whole troops of
Butchers from the Cantons ad-
joyning, offer themselves like
so many Switzers unto them:
and convey by land and water
to that place, such aboundance
of cattle fetcht firm the Kentish
Kernes, and the Sorry Yonkry
about them, as makes them-
selves plumpe and paliable for
any enterprife of all the yeere
after,

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after, and also draws very great
store of Wascoterians & hand-
some Basketerians unto them
from all parts of the City and
suburbs, & al for meer carnality.

Ely Rents.

THe last is that everlasting
liberty of *Ely Rents* in Hol-
borne, which is so advantagi-
ously mounted, that it com-
mands all the levell beneath it.
It is a worke of small receipt;
for it may bee made good
with---good, with three Bro-
kers, two Coblers, a Baker, and
a Tapster, against all invasions
and invaders whatsoever.

I cite not that priveledge of
S. Mertins le grand, with many
other adjoyning, which have
proper

proper officers for returne of writs within themselves; because though they be not under command of the City, yet they admit no Sanctuary or refuge to the borrower, unto whom the fire and the frying-pan are both alike.

These fore-mentioned Garrisons, Forts, and Fortresses, stand still in such state as is before expressed.

But I cannot forget the present state of others upon which the enemy hath entred, either by conquest or composition:

Namely,

Cold Harbour.

That of *Cold Harbour*, where was an excellent Blocke-house,

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house to correspond with that of the close on the other side. Both which together cleared the passage of the river between them, so that no water Bayliffe durst come within their reach at point blanke.

And this (as they write) was taken in by the sword in time of their security.

The Fryers.

THe Fryers, Augustine and Cruciate, Blacke, White, and Gray great and lesse, and those of the Trinity. The Spittle and Saint Graces, had all their Cooles pul'd o're their heads, and so were all for the most part led into the City captive, where they remaine

The Mystery of
maine to this day.

'Tis said that they were most lost by this meanes, that they suffered those of the freedome not only to dwell among them, but likewise to encrease & multiply, to plant and supplant, the Nobility and the Gentry which upheld their liberties; and in the end when they got and engrossed all the power of office, trust and authority, into their hands; they set open the gates and suffered the Military men of the Mace to enter and surprise all.

The Commanders of the City were onely content upon treaty to article and agree with those of the Blacke Friers; that

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that notwithstanding they so
entred by conquest, yet the old
companions, especially the En-
glish Feather-makers, the Dutch
Jewellers, the Scotch Tailors,
and the French Shoemakers,
with some forreigne forces,
should have and enjoy their an-
cient priviledges, without mo-
lestation or interruption of any
kind.

Great Saint Bartholmewes

BUt the greatest blow that
ever was given to the bor-
rower, was the taking of Great
S. Bartholmewes, upon whose
plat-forme a whole Army of
Borrowers and Booke-men
might have beene mustred and
drawne out in length, or into

what forme or figure it had pleased them to cast themselves.

What workes, yea what variety of art and workmanship was within it ?

What an excellent halfe *Moon* was there cast up without it for defence, towards *Aldersgate-street* ?

What Sconces in the fashion of tobacco-shops and tap-houses, in all parts of it. What art was in the Silke-weavers there, who intwisting of their silke, made it serue like so many *Opticke* lines to convey & receive intelligence too and fro in an instant, & laugh to scorn a *sinis-
sumum illum nuntium inanimatum*.

But

But alas, these are demolisht,
the old souldiers discharg'd, &
all delivered and yeelded up,
upon composition and consent
of the Commander.

But the last packet we receive
newes, that there are daily as-
saults made upon *S. John of Jeru-*
salem. It is said likewise that
they are in a sore Mutiny within
themselves; which if it bee so,
the band of *Borrowers* there bil-
leted, will bee shortly dis-ban-
ded and dismissed utterly.

*The Jubilees and dayes of pri-
viledge follow.*

THe unparaleld Parliament
is the first, and of all others
the best: the very *tunc temporis*
wherein *Jupiter* hath the full ef-
fects

fects of his influence, when he is in his Masculine House, and in a full aspect (*hora optima.*)

The next is a time of a raging pestilence: for if the Serjeants do not then feare the plague of God hanging over their heads, I know not what the Diuel will feare them.

The next is the time wherein my Lord Maior takes his oath: For then the Serjeants and their Yeomen are all at Westminster (*hora bona.*)

The next is that wherein the Sheriffes are sworne: For in the fore-noone the Mace-men attend their Masters. At noone they have enough to do to wait upon M. Maior of *Oxfords* cups: and

& in the afternoon, it is as much as they can doe to get home.

Other daies of priviledge are all such wherein they are al generally tyed for to attend their *Sheriffes* to *Pauls*, as that of *Christmas* day, *All-saints* day, *Candlemas* day, the *Coronation* day, the *Powder-plot*, and the 5. of *August*, (*hora mediocres*,) Only take heede how you touch at any *Taverne* neere unto *Pauls* after the *Sherifes* are once set, & untill they bee ready to depart, for feare of *Free-booters*.

I cannot say what hope there is in the priviledge of the *Sabboth*, but there is great presumption uppon the benefit of those times; wherein the *Serieants*

O 4 weare

weare their best apparell, for I have observed that they will make bold with their zeale, when they place much matter of conscience in their cloathes.

The daies of their *Spittle-sermons* are speciall good ones: for their Masters and Mistresses being then in Conjunction, it requires that they should be double diligent the while.

The dayes wherein the great Lords come down to ociate, or negotiate, eate, or treat with their Masters, are very good.

Whitsunday at the New-Church-yard does well, but I am affraid that they wil not be altogether so mad, as to be all comprised within the perambulation

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bulation of Bedlam, where I will leave them at this time : & proceede unto

The markes of a conscions cautious Debtor, with the discipline of the Mace.

These be the markes.

- 1 Uncertainty of meeting.
- 2 Obscurity of walking.
- 3 Uariety of lodging.
- 4 Inconstancy of abiding.

The particular marks follow.

At the lanes end he ever lookes behinde him. And after hee is onceturned out of sight, hee mends his pace in an extraordinary degree of Foot-man-ship, til he have gained some ground of the followers. And then he makes

makes another stand to take notice whether any of them have arrived thither with more then ordinary speed, or precipitate himselfe at the comming about the lanes end, which is the certaine signe of a Setter or a Serjeant. He never keepesthe proponticke passage. Hee hath a catalogue of of al *Tavernes* with backe doores, especially to the waters side. Difference of attire (if hee have it) stands him in great stead. He envies the encrease of the Moone more then he pitties the decrease of his owne fortunes. Hee knowes there's little got by running, and lesse by rising at the Serjeants hands. Therefore
for

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fore when he hath businesse to doe on the next day, hee commonly removes himselfe o're night, to the end hee may have a safe mornings flight. His meetings (when hee does say and hold) are in places where hee may stand as much upon his reputation as his *Taylor* may upon his credit. With the Italian he does much mislike the over-hasty maner of peace used by our nation in the City, (a place of civility, and that in the following of their ordinary affaires. Hee is better at retriving then at contriving. He is a great enemy to idlenesse, for he loves not to see one leaning at a stall, or looking about him, where
hee

hee claimes no property, nor owes any service. Hee learned of his Grandmother to hate whistling after candle-light above all things. He praies not in common forme, but that the Commons may meet in forme (as aforesaid.) And no sinne sticks so, impassively in his conscience, or disperses it selfe through his whole heart, as that he ever paid any thing to his Creditors in part.

*The Discipline now offers it selfe,
and the Mace is lifted up, in
Terrorem populi*

Within *London* there are two regiments of *Mace-men*. The one is incamped in the

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the Poultry : The other in Woodstreet: The great number of them attend their colours where they are ever ready to fall upon the Alarum or signall given. Other of them guard their Collonels person by turnes.

And the rest are appoynted and exposed (as followeth.) So many of the best able, and most trusty in their Cavallerie, as their service requires, especially in terme time, are planted at Chancery-lane end, to make good that place, and to cut off such as issue out of the works on the other side, or come downe from other parts to put themselves under the protection of them.

Of

Of these Chancery-lane end men, if the designe doe deserve it, some one or two are drawne out of them, to defeat the passage betweene the middle *Temple* and the *Bell*, or the *Bar-gate*, but this is upon especiall occasion, and therefore seldome attempted, but when they have intelligence of some extraordinary booty, or good pillage comming that way.

Others of them are quartered in *Smithfield*, where every monday, wednesday & friday, they stand charg'd with cocke up, ready to give fire at every poor Butcher in the grassiers quarrel, and these are of their Infantry.

Others are on every market day

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day commanded for *Leadenhal*, where they serve one day under the *Tanner*, against the *Shoemaker*, another day under the *Butcher* against the *Tanner*, and sometimes the *Scrivener*, against both. Others are appoynted to other several markets, where rather then they will want entertainment, they will beare armes against the very butter-wives (enough to make their hearts to melt with the very thought on't) the eldest sort of them, such as hold charge, rather for their advice then their ability, are laid at the *Exchange*, where though the service bee daily, and the Nation against whom they serve are all people of great stomack, meeting ever
at

at dinner and supper times only, yet the danger is but small in regard they have the Countrey round about to friend.

The onely Despervies a-mong them are severally appointed to the severall gates; wherethey scoure and keepe cleere the passage to the Barres, being the utmost extent of their workes. They are all right perfect at their Postures: As,

Beare your Musket under your left arme, id est, Be sure to touch the prisoner on the sword side. Pull out your scourer, id est, Draw your warrant. Advance your Pike, id est, Exalt your Mace. Cocke your Match, id est, Enter your Action.

And so for every posture, punctually and particularly in his order. Then for Stratagems of war, they ride the ancient discipline, quite dagger out of sheath
The

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The best that Roman Histories afford us, is of that one noble resolution, who to gaine beliefe and credit of the enemy, mangled himselfe, running out of the gates into their Campe to complain of his own misery and his Countries tyranny, with offer of giving them up into the enemies hand, onely for actuation of his owne revenge.

But give me the plot that conquers at farre lesse price.

A Porters Frocke (a Project of excellent carriage.)

A Lawyers gowne, (*Latet quod non patet.*)

A Scriveners Pen and Inke-horne (a designe of deeper
P reach

reach than you are aware on.)

These shall make his passage,
sine sanguine & sudore.

This is your onely Projector
indeed, whose first ancestor
was begot between the *man i'th*
Moone, and *Tom Lancasters*
Laundresse, upon a faire fagot
pile, from whom are descen-
ded the onely Choristers of
our counter-quire.

It would doe you good to
heare the whole packe of these
together, they are so excellent
for sent and cry.

But the best mouth'd among
them in truth, and for my mo-
ney, the onely mouth is with-
out Bishopsgate.

And the best sented at the up-
per

per end of red-crosse street, just at the entrance into Golding-lane, into whose sweet bosome I commit them all, and there leave them.

It may be expected that I should say somewhat of the Discipline of the Bailiffes, but especially of those of the Vierge and the Clinkonians.

But some of them have no Discipline or order at all, and the rest very little.

The poore Pichard cannot out pilfer them in the plaine path-way of their practise, they hold no good quartering with any man, but are more desirous of prey then of lawfull conquest.

The better sort of them goe in bootes without spurres, and they for the most part are bought in Turning-stile lane in Holborne: the Author holds them not worthy his penne, or to be rank't with the men of the mace before mentioned, and therefore by his good will he will have nothing to doe with them at any hand.

The Creditors part.

FOR the Debtors part, I am perswaded that our Author hath performed it reasonable well.

But

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But for the other of the Creditor (to say the truth) he hath practised that part very little hitherto, and therefore is very diffident of his ability therein.

*Yet howsoere, hee'le stand upon
his credit,
And iustifie his word, because
he sed it.*

*For the charitable extent of the
Creditors curtesie.*

VErily this man of Credence doth observe these principles in all his proceeding of this nature.

P 3

First,

First, that he may lend or trust upon such conditions as may tend to the benefit of the Borrower or Debtor chiefly.

Then, that his owne gaine may be moderate.

Then, that there may be Record thereof kept for testimony of his sincere intention, in two or three severall bookes at the least.

And lastly, he doth not onely lend or trust, but farther giveth it a blessing, that it may yeeld much increase to the borrower and debtor.

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The reasons hereof are all as pregnant as pious.

1 For it is better for him to build than to pull downe.

2 He will not grinde the forehead of his poore brother.

3 His booke cannot erre, for it admits no tradition, but the pure and uncorrupted text it selfe, as it was delivered in the primitive register, while *Thomas* his fore-man was yet living, and did beare record as a faithfull witnesse of these proceedings.

And though the blessing be bestowed upon a dead commodity,

dity, yet I hope it argues no superstition in him that giveth it.

And all this is apparantly good till we come to

The mystery of Multiplication.

TRadition, it is not tollerable but an abomination, and yet our Creditor holds that Addition in the secret of shop-booke may be very well allowable.

For so long as he doth onely make up in credits what he hath lost in stocke, or what is decaid in necessary expences, and not riotously or vainly, seeing the wicked are but usurpers of the riches

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riches of this world, it is lawful for him with an equall hand to be carried among his Debtors by way of apportionment, to rate and asseſſe them at his discretion.

He will take no interest, nor wrong his conscience for any good, his shop-booke hath hitherto held good name and fame. Heretics may creepe into the Church daily, but never into his shop-book in any wise: there is nothing there but what hath beene delivered, and his servants (especially one amongst the rest) will as boldly as any Brewers desperate Clarke maintaine and justifie it: shall he not maintaine his masters

sters mystery, when they are both to be saved by the same faith? Why, he shall put the debtor in minde of the delivery of every parcell, with all the circumstances to it, for he remembers it as perfectly, as if it had beene done but yesterday.

Now the Debtor beginsnes to quarrell the Shop-booke, my Creditor is most justly incensed: And therefore now in the next place,

The Crow lookes to eat the Oyster alive, but is caught in the attempt, and the hand in the Shop-booke breedes the winde-collique in the warehouse, which shak't the Fabrique
and

and foundation of all his
factory as followeth:

Suppose the tide is now coming in, and the poore Oyster gapes for some refectiō in the moisture of it. The Birds of prey (*scilicet*) the shop-keeper the Crow, and the Usurer the Cormorant: these hover about it, each of them hoping to pull it out of the little tenement where it dwels, and to deuoure it alive. Hereupon the Cormorant and the Crow contend for the prize: The Crow claimes it as a Stray lost, and left without the bounds of any watry coerture on the dry land at a low ebbe, The Cormorant challenges it neverthelesse, as
being

being still within his high water-marke; Then the Crow acknowledges that it is so wasted (wanting water) that it is become no better than Carrion, and therefore it does properly belong unto him. The Cormorant denies that, and assures him that the Oyfter is yet alive, and therefore no carrion. But the Crow had given so much credit formerly, that he would now scarce beleieve his owne eyes (especially in his wifes case) he would by no meanes beleieve this to be true, and therefore in hope to coulsen the Cormorant, he desires that he may onely feele with his bill whether it were so or no:
Leave

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Leave is given by the Cormorant, who thought it was enough for the Crow to smell upon the prey, intending that never any more should come to his share: Then the Crow who knew how to ticle a Trout at his pleasure, did without assistance of Constable or advice of Counsell, make a most violent entry upon the Oyster, which presently claps to his doore, shuts the Crow within, and caught him so fast by his bill of entry, that all *Colchester* and the custome-house can testifie to this day, with what uncustomed and uncourteous entertainment he was there received.

Well

Well might the Crow cry and call for his companion the Cormorant to redeeme him from captivity, but all was in vaine. The doores were shut up, he could not so much as belch at the key-hole, or let out the winde which troubled the warehouse by any meanes forward or backward, the very foundation of the shop and shopbord were shaken with the violence thereof.

Being in this extremity, and so taken with the winde, that nothing applied inwardly could possibly helpe him, he calls for the shop-booke, and begins to conjure the collicke with such terrible charmes and incan-

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incantations, as the like were never devised nor put into any pentacle: Then he raised the great Prince, *In primis*, out of his Easterne Emperie, with a legion of *Items* attending him.

These two he sets to taske, and enjoynes them to distinguish his Debtors in *Spero*, from those in *Despero*, and to deale more plainly with him herein, than Widdowes use to doe by their Husbands estates in the Court of Orphans, and elsewhere: They performe his designe instantly, and the greater number appeared to be perdues directly desperate and debilitate, amongst the which my cousin Courtier and my

my Innes of Court-man were of the number.

The Courtiers suit did long languish and was palliated and upheld with letters commendatory, it complain'd much of the disease called the reference, it was a little lightened by a Cordiall certificat laterly, yet in the end no meanes nor medicine could serve the turne, but of a stopping and obstruction at the great seale it died.

The Innes of Court man was neither heire nor aged sufficiently, for the enabling of any such act as he had undertaken publikely by deed, or privately in the shop-booke. The Scribe, the City counsaile, himself, and

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and all were fatally infatuated, betraid with a beard, and foold with formality.

The winde rises more and more, the storme increaseth, strange stiches on every side of the shop, wonderfull weaknesse in the ware-house, and convulsions in the Counter-board and boxe, complaine and cry out upon the Collicke, at whose mercy we leave him, expecting the eruption thereof very speedily.

Q

The

*The Signes fore-running the
wonderfull Cracke.*

THe certaine Signes in a Citizen are these :

He strives to be call'd into such office, especially as whereby he may have the stocke of the Parish or Company in his custody.

He gives ground in matter of payment, the longer he deales, the more he leaves in the remainder upon every payment.

He leaves the plaine path of his profession, and places more faith in a Project, then in all the probabilities of his owne Trading :

ding: and when a Citizen turns Projector, he has the very tokens of the wonderfull Cracke upon him.

His Country house is too little for him, and it wants a gate-house for his Wife and Coach to come in at, and therefore there must be laid out in building thrice as much as the Fee-simple of all when it is finished will affoord.

He takes up at interest to make good the building: all his good debts he sets over to the immediate accountant in trust, and with an intention to prevent his Creditors.

All his purchases are either in the name of his sonne, or

some trusty Kinsman of his wives.

The neerer the Cracke, the faster he laies about him, to take up in any kinde, and upon any conditions, then he conueyes all things of value out of his house.

And at last he gives fire with a report of his great losses at or beyond the seas, where he (God wot) had never any factory or dealing in all his life time.

Then he sends his Wife to her Mothers, where she must live a while, that she may not be troubled with the noyse and clamour of the Creditor.

He betakes himselfe to his Cham-

Chamber, keepes the shop windows shut, and provides a Catalogue of all his desperate credits onely to deliver to his Creditors, when they shall come to treat upon the subject of satisfaction.

The newes reaches to the Exchange by noone, where they that have given credit to him, looke so prettily and pittingly one upon another, as you might know and challenge them by their faces.

Then they gather together, and conferre their notes, and cast up the whole summe what all their credits may come unto, onely some of the more pragmaticall sort, who feare to

publish their losses lest their owne estates should come likewise in question, doe dissemble the matter, and speake with the least. Others that suspect, it may be their owne case very shortly, pittie the mans misfortune, blame the hardnesse of the times, deadnesse of trade, and scarcity of coyne, recounting what he is out for forraign plantations abroad, and other contributions at home, and with what charge he hath gone through so many offices in so short time, whereat every man relents and lets slacke his more strict purposes, agreeing all to goe to his house to confer with him after dinner.

And

*And so dismisſe we them till
then.*

IT may be you looke I ſhould
have ſpokeſi ſomewhat of the
Cracke of my City-gallant, but
it is improper to place him a-
mongſt Creditors that has been
bred a borrower from his Cra-
dle, and that according to the
cuſtome of the Citie: let it one-
ly ſuffice, that though he had
not his country houſe, yet he
had his country Hoſteſſe, and
though he dealt not in Court
Projection, yet he kept a vile
coile for court Protection.

Q4

His

His Hofteffe ſhe paid the old Widdowes and his young Miſtreſſe their debts in the ſame coyne that he tendred to them.

And at laſt when his inſolvency appeared upon every poſt, ſhe preferr'd any Juſtice of peace his Clarke thereabouts to her reſpectuality before him, ſo that there was neither abiding at *Rumford*, nor returne to *London*, but he muſt of neceſſity make a voyage, be it but to Britleiſey, where he lies cloſe under a borrowed name, which was the laſt commodity that ever he tooke up, till his friends ſhall have rectified his credit, and reſtored him to the
eſtate

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estate from which he was so lately collapsed and fallen.

The recovery of the old man, with the common comfort which it did beget, hold the next place.

AFTER dinner all the Creditors met againe on the Exchange, where they hold full three houres conference, during which time not any one of them did beleewe one word which another spake unto him, for they were too wise and learned in the use and exercise of conformity, to speake the simple truth, because they were
to

to deale in a matter mixt and compounded of many ingredient credits commedled and put together.

From hence they goe to the house of their Debtor, in number as many as a whole colledge of Physicians to enquire for their Patient: they are forthwith brought up unto him into his Chamber, where they found him in an old suit onely fit for garbling or eating of green-fish, with as many night-caps upon his head, as there be cups in a nest of Court dishes, and the old gowne which was alwaies wont to lye at the Hall for ordinary dayes: instead of plate there were onely two full
Vrinals

Urinals standing upon the Court-cubbord, by which they might discerne the great disability and weakenesse, which the winde-collick had wrought within him.

And in stead of accounts, bonds and bills, and other evidences, there lay onely open before him, the foresaid Catalogue consisting of desperate debts and debtors (as aforesaid.)

They salute him as if they did in a manner partly remember him, and then all together, as well the man of ten, as he of two and twenty hundred in credits, without difference, put forward for the first delivery

very of his minde unto him.

This disorder was much blamed by the graver sort, and upon better advice, select men were drawne out of them to compound, for so many as would voluntarily conforme themselves, which was to be done according to the Catalogue, and as the ability would beare it.

In the meane time a letter of licence is sealed for his liberty, to call in and recover what was due unto himselfe.

This Letter of licence begat a commission of conformity, and then to worke they goe full roundly: some of the chiefe who had taken other and better
con-

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conditions of satisfaction of him in private, then the rest, shewed much forwardnesse in the publike way of composition, and in the end did so strengthen their party, that they prevailed against the other.

The whole debt was cryed downe to fixe and eight pence in the pound, the windowes were opened, the servants in the shop flung up their caps, the Curse was removed from their house, their Master was a recovered man, and none but a bankrupt would say to the contrary.

Their Mistresse was sent for home with all the speed that might be, and this night all her
kindred

kindred and their masters friends were to solemnize this happy recovery of the decayed man, where they meant to drinke to the health of fixe and eight pence, from fixe in the evening till eight next morning.

The

*The common Comfort onely
remaines.*

NOW the recovered man makes a most strickt scrutiny and review into his shopbookes, as well for debtors solvent as insolvent; he confers his Registers all together, and where he findes a debt uncroft in any one of them, though it be discharged in the other two it makes no matter, this is it by which he must stand charged, and unlesse he can discharge himselfe by this also, he is like to perish and receive condemnation by the very letter without tradition.

He

He will spare no man whom the Law puts into his hands, lest he become a partaker in his iniquity. He calls home all things which he had formerly conveyed out of doores. And sets forward his building in the country.

He flourishes as he never did before, and will give 1000. pound with his lame daughter now, more he then offered with her at the last swan-hopping.

Hee'le out-bid all the towne for the great and lesser formes.

Briefly, he vows :

To redeeme the time past.

To prevent the evill day to come.

To runne the course, and tread
in

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in the footsteps of some of
the right worshipfull, and
in reverence of conformity
to convert his old compo-
sition gowne into a faire and
comfortable foot-cloth.

*But three rich wives, and such an-
other Cracke,
Will make thee scorne to cry (What
doe you lacke?)*

R

By

By the Counsaile of
Ramme Ally.

Non nobis nati sumus.

VV Hereas in these latter times it concernes us in civill pollicy, to be so much the more industrious as we are become numerous above former ages, and no endeavour can be so beneficiall and honourable as the enlarging of our territory by discovery and plantation in parts habitable and agreeable with our debitory disposition, where we may disperse our Colonies with more

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more conveniency and advantage than at this present: for which purpose we have lately imployed and set forth the good ship, called (*The least in sight*) accompanied with that approved and well appointed Pinace (*The pay nought*) the charge and command of both which, we conferrd upon Sir *Oliver Onemuch*, who man'd the same with persons best qualified in the Art of Insolvency, the greater part whereof, himselfe had knowne and tryed to be men of much trust, being his owne Creditors, and creatures of his owne discretion, whose loving kindeneses he requited in manner of imploy-

ment following, viz.

His Mercer he made Master of (*The least in sight*) and his Baker Boat-swaine.

And because his Vintner had bestowed many a shot upon him in prosperity, he made him Master Gunner in his adversity.

His Tobacco-man desired to be the Gunners mate, because he would make all smoake againe.

A Purser they needed not: for besides that, they had all bad memories in calling of things past to remembrance, they held it a foolish thing to keepe accounts where there was no purpose of payment.

His

His Haberdasher came somewhat with the latest, but his Laundresse by the power of her Letters commendatory, preferd her husband to be Controller of the Coile, Remembrancer of the Bilbowes, and Yeoman Squabber of (*The pay nought.*)

And his Taylor last of all, because he had the best stomacke to the action, he was made Steward, and had charge of the vittuall for the voyage.

Being thus provided on Monday the first of March, the winde blew faire from the East, when they left the Temple-staires; And the same day being Saint *David's* day, the ayre

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grew thicke and very foggy, in-
somuch that the Pinace had lost
the Admirall, had it not in stead
of a light in her Lanthorne,
hung up a Leeke in the maine
top, by the sent whereof it re-
covered sight of her againe the
next morning by breake of
day.

On the second, third, and
fourth day, the weather was
very variable and stormy, how-
soever they still spoon'd on-
ward for most advantage.

About eight of the clocke
on friday the fifth of May, their
Pylot who had beene a Specta-
cle-maker and a Prospektuary
without Temple barre, descri-
ed a faile making towards
them,

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them, which they suspected by his flag to be the water-bailiffe of *London*.

Hereupon a Councell was call'd aboard, the Captaine to consider what was to be done in this imminent extremity.

Some advised that it were fit to make to the land, if they knew where to touch without hazard.

Others of higher resolution advised to stand the fortune of a Sea-fight, and to draw their number out of sight into the hold, whereby to encourage the enemy to a neerer approach, which opinion was generally received and allowed.

Presently, as the occasion re-

R 4

qui-

quired, it was agreed that for the sublimation of every sparke Spirit amongst them, there should be an extraordinary allowance made instantly (that was) the full proportion of one pipe of Tobacco, and a Temple-pot of six to every two of them, which when they had cheerefully past about; the Taylor whose conscience was more tender than his stomacke, would needs be resolved in two points concerning his souls health before the fight should begin. The first was, whether the cause and quarrell which they were to undertake were justifiable or no, for that he ever held Ludgate more worthy than

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than Newgate in divers respects: and the next was in case he should miscarry in the action, whether *Limbus patrum & infantum*, were not under his owne shop-boord or no.

Before my Taylor could have opinion herein of their Captaines Chaplaine, who had beene a Vineger-man formerly, and a fellow of excellent sharpe apprehension: the supposed enemy came within shot, whereupon every one of them began to apply him to his charge.

But just as Master Gunner was ready to let flye, (not for feare I hope) they perceived no other assailants but the Church-wardens

wardens of new *Brainford*, who were bound for *London* to buy bells, not for the Church but their morrice dance against the ensuing Whitson-ale. Hereupon for their better recovery, the allowance was againe doubled to every one of them. And on they passe bravely till on Saturday the sixth, they discerned firme land, lying upon the *Savoyans* Eastward. Here the Captaine drew out the one halfe of his forces, and with his long boat put them to land, where they found a most spacious continent fit for plantation at foure degrees beyond the Temple, the climate exceeding temperate so long as you pay

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pay the Tennis-court keeper for your lodging, the accommodations most excellent, either thorow the white Hart into the Covent-Garden, and so into the Country round about; or from the great house thorow the Swanne into Drury-lane, and so forth free as bird in the ayre: The Lacedemonian women supply them with fish and fruit of all sorts, which they bring downe in abundance from the upland countries: in-
somuch as there is neither feare of want of victuals, so long as they haue money; Nor of security while they doe put themselves under the protection of Denmarke-house: Here they
left

left the Haberdasher and certaine other to winter it, and the rest returned aboard the ninth day of May, bearing their course still West & by North: On the twelfth day, *Cape Virde*, or *Greenes wharfe*, did shew it selfe unto them, where they likewise put in, and forraged cleane thorow it on both sides. This place (besides other goodly beasts of all sorts) is most famous for Harts, whose hornes are of the comeliest branch and spreading, as also of dimension and extension that can be; so that in memory of them, the Captaine named the place *Harts-horne-Ally*: Then the which no place hitherto discovered,

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vered, is of a more capable continent, or more rich in Minerals, Vegetatives or Victuals, or more agreeable with the constitution of our countrymen, especially if they be married. The severall commodities and merchandizes whereof you shall receive more at large upon returne of the *Least in sight*, from thence.

In the meane time we exhort you that both with cheerefull contribution, and otherwise with your advice, you doe not onely uphold the old ones, but also further and advance the said two new plantations so happily discovered, and so prosperously pursued hitherto,
by

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by you the Councell and Adventurers of the said company,
and at your onely charge and expence.

*So ye that see't may wish, but
never shall ye
Performe the like adventures as
Ram-Ally.*

FINIS.

HE

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